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CD-205

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/23/63

JULIA ANN MERCER, residence 5200 Belmont, Apartment 203, Dallas, Texas, no telephone, who is employed at Automat Distributors, 1720 Carton Street in Dallas, advised she was born February 10, 1940, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

She advised that at about 10:50 AM, November 22, 1963, she was driving a rented white Valiant automobile west on Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass below Houston Street and at a point about 45 or 50 feet east of the overhead signs over the right entrance road to the underpass, there was a truck parked on the right-hand side of the road, which truck blocked her progress for a few seconds until the lane left of her cleared and she was able to pass around the truck. This truck appeared to have the two right wheels up on the curb. The hood of the truck was open. On the driver's door the words "Air Conditioning" were printed in black letters and the words formed a half-moon shape. The truck was a Green Ford pickup, with Texas license.

She advised there was a man sitting under the wheel of the car, slouched over the wheel. This man was wearing a green jacket and was described as a white male, who appeared to be about 40 to 45 years of age, and to be of heavy build.

Another man was at the back of the truck on the street and was reaching over the tailgate when she drove up. This man took out from the truck what appeared to be a gun case. This case was about 3½ feet to 4 feet long and about 8 inches wide at the widest point and about 3, 4, or 5 inches wide at the narrowest point. This case was brown in color and had a handle. The man took this out of the truck and proceeded to walk away and as he did the small end of the case caught in the grass or sidewalk and he reached down to free it. The man then proceeded to walk across the street and up the grassy hill toward the overpass. She said that is the last she saw of this person.

She noticed at the time there were three policemen standing there talking near a motorcycle on the bridge just west of her.

She advised that the man who took the gun case from the truck was a white male in his late 20's or early 30's, with

on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # EL 66-43
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 11/23/63

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SL 28-43

Q: To conceal headpiece?

dark brown hair, sun-tan complexion, about 5'9" or 5'10" tall, and weighed about 165 to 170 pounds. He was wearing what appeared to be a gray jacket with brown pants and a plaid shirt. He was also wearing a wool stocking hat with a tassel in the middle of the hat.

MERCER advised she could identify this man if she saw him again.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1963
 personally appeared Julia Ann Mercer, Address 5200 Belmont, No. 203
P.O. Box 24-10-40, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Age 23, Father Name
John W. Mercer, Occupation Distributor, 1720 Canton, Dallas.

On November 22, 1963, I was driving a rented white Valiant automobile that ran Elm Street and was proceeding to the overpass in a westerly direction and at a point about 45 or 50 feet east of the overhead signs of the right entrance road to the overpass, there was a truck parked on the right hand side of the road. The truck looked like it had 1 or 2 boxes or cases strapped up on the back of the truck. The tailgate was open. On the drivers side of the truck there was printed lettering in black, oval shaped, which said, "Air Conditioning". This was a pickup truck and along the back side of the truck were what appeared to be tool boxes. The truck was a green Ford with a Texas license. I remember seeing the word "Ford" at the back of the truck.

A man was sitting under the wheel of the car and slouched over the wheel. This man had on a green jacket, was a white male and about his 40's and was 5' 8" tall. I did not see him too clearly because he was at the back of the truck and I crossed over the sidewalk and took out from the truck what appeared to be a gun case. This case was about 6 inches square and tapered down to a width of about 4" or 5". It was brown in color. It had a handle and was about 3½ to 4 feet long. The man who took this out of the truck then proceeded to walk away from the truck and as he did, the small end of the case caught in the grass or sidewalk and he reached down to free it. He then proceeded to walk across the grass and up the grassy hill which forms part of the overpass. This is the last I saw of this man.

I had been delayed because the truck which I described above was blocking my passage and I had to wait until the lane to my left cleared so I could go by the truck.

During the time that I was at this point and observed the above incident there were 3 policemen standing talking near a motorcycle on the bridge just west of us.

The man who took what appeared to be the gun case out of the truck was a white male, who appeared to be in his late 20's or early 30's and he was about 5' 8" tall. I signed before me the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1963

Julia Ann Mercer
County of Dallas, Tex.

Decker Exhibit No. 5323—Continued

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1963
 personally appeared Julia Ann Mercer, Address 5200 Belmont, No. 203
Dallas
Age 23, Phone No.
Deposits and taxes.

wearing a grey jacket, brown pants and plaid shirt as best as I can remember. I remember he had on some kind of a hat that looked like a wool stocking hat with a tassel in the middle of it. I believe that I can identify this man if I see him again.

The man who remained in the truck had light brown hair and I believe I could identify him also if I were to see him again.

Julia Ann Mercer

1/18/68

The signatures on this affidavit which is entitled "Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas") are not mine but are very good imitations - except that the capital "A" is not close. I did not sign anything of this kind and, furthermore, there was no woman present at my time when I was questioned.

It is not true that the truck had "Air Conditioning" printed on the sides. I clearly stated that there was no printing on the sides. I did not say that I did not see the driver too clearly. The fact is that I looked right in his face and he looked at me twice. This is why I was able to recognize him when I later saw him shot Oswald on T.V. Julia Ann Mercer

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1963

"Air Conditioning" printed on the sides. I clearly stated that there was no printing on the sides.

I did not say that I did not see the driver too clearly. The fact is that I looked right in his face and he looked at me twice. This is why I was able to recognize him when I later saw him shot Oswald on T.V. Julia Ann Mercer

Decker Exhibit No. 5323—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/28/63

JULIA ANN MERCER, Residence 5200 Belmont, Apartment 208, Dallas, Texas, who is employed at the Automat Distributors, 1720 Canton Street, Dallas, was shown a group of photographs which included a photograph of JACK RUBY. MERCER could not identify any of the photographs as being identical with the person she had observed slouched over the wheel of a green Ford pickup truck parked about 10:50 AM at a point near the place where President KENNEDY was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

She then was shown a photograph of RUBY, and she advised the person in the truck had a rather large round face similar to RUBY's, but she could not identify him as the person.

She then was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she stated that OSWALD was of the same general build, size and age as the person who took a long package from this truck, but she also could not identify him as being the one who took the package from the truck.

1/15/68

Four pictures were selected by me as the driver of the truck. One of them was Jack Ruby. I remember seeing his name on the back of the picture when they turned it over. I again recognized ~~him~~ Jack Ruby when I saw him shoot Oswald and I said to my family, who were watching TV with me, "That was the man I saw in the truck." When they showed me the pictures and I picked out Jack Ruby's picture, this was on Saturday morning, the day after the President's assassination and the day before Ruby shot Oswald.

on 11/27/63 at Day by Special Agent S. HENRY LOUIS M. WILSON, JR. Date dictated 11/28/63

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Julia Ann Mercer

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-2-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/23/63

JULIA ANN MERCER, residence 5203 Belmont, Apartment 208, Dallas, Texas, no telephone, who is employed at Automat Distributors, 1720 Canton Street in Dallas, advised she was born February 10, 1940, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

She advised that at about 10:50 A.M., November 22, 1963, she was driving a rented white Valiant automobile west on Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass below Houston Street and at a point about 45 or 50 feet east of the overhead signs over the right entrance road to the underpass, there was a truck parked on the right-hand side of the road, which truck blocked her progress for a few seconds until the lane left of her cleared and she was able to pass around the truck. This truck appeared to have the two right wheels up on the curb. The hood of the truck was open. On the driver's door the words "Air Conditioning" were printed in black letters and the words formed a half-moon shape. The truck was a green Ford pickup, with Texas license.

She advised there was a man sitting under the wheel of the car, slouched over the wheel. This man was wearing a green jacket and was described as a white male, who appeared to be about 40 to 45 years of age, and to be of heavy build.

Another man was at the back of the truck on the street and was reaching over the tailgate when she drove up. This man took out from the truck what appeared to be a gun case. This case was about 3½ feet to 4 feet long and about 8 inches wide at the widest point and about 3, 4, or 5 inches wide at the narrowest point. This case was brown in color and had a handle. The man took this out of the truck and proceeded to walk away and as he did the small end of the case caught in the grass or sidewalk and he reached down to free it. The man then proceeded to walk across the street and up the grassy hill toward the overpass. She said that is the last she saw of this person.

She noticed at the time there were three policemen standing there talking near a motorcycle on the bridge just west of her.

She advised that the man who took the gun case from the truck was a white male in his late 20's or early 30's, with

11/15/68

It is not true that the above truck had
an "Air Conditioning" printed on the driver's door.
Every time I was questioned - which has
included at least two times by the FBI. —
I clearly stated that there was no printing
on the truck. Furthermore, even before Ruby
shot Oswald, when the FBI agents showed me
pictures I selected Jack Ruby's picture as one of those
which appears to be the driver. When one of the agents turned
the picture over, I saw "Jack Ruby" on the back. Julia Ann Mercer

11/23/63 was taken and
dicted all the details to Jack Ruby

COPY

for [unclear]
of

Borley

ROBERT F. KENNEDY
NEW YORK

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 4, 1966

Mr. L. E. James
545 15th Avenue, S. W.
Calgary, Alberta, CANADA

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you for your letter to Senator Kennedy about the Warren Report. I hope that I have not delayed unduly in responding to it.

The Warren Report was prepared by highly competent and respected people after intensive study, and there is every reason to have confidence in their findings.

Sincerely,


Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant

PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS WARNED IN JUNE 1963
EVELYN LINCOLN MUST HAVE RECORD OF MY LETTER
THE FACT OF MY WARNING IS RECORDED IN GOVERNMENT FILES
MY SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS KNOWN AND MAY STILL BE LIVING HERE.
I HAVE NAMES AND OTHER INFORMATION BELIEVED TO BE USEFUL TO YOU

Did we
write him?

1950
CANADA



MR. J. GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEW ORLEANS
LOUISIANA
U.S.A.

STATEMENT OF JULIA ANN MERCER

On the morning of the President's assassination, in the vicinity of 11:00 o'clock, I was driving west on Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass. There was a green pick-up truck parked on the right-hand side of the road, with its two right wheels up on the curb. I was delayed by traffic congestion long enough to observe a man remove from the back of the truck a rifle wrapped in paper.

Because of the delay caused by traffic I happened to see the face of the driver of the truck quite clearly. While I was stopped there he looked at me twice. This man was, as I later recognized from his pictures, Jack Ruby.

)
The next morning FBI agents showed me photographs. This was on Saturday -- the day after the assassination and the day before Ruby shot Oswald. The FBI then showed me some photographs to choose from. One of the men I picked out was Jack Ruby. When one of the FBI agents turned the pictures over I saw Ruby's name on the back. At the same time, I also picked out as possibilities three other men who were of the same type with regard to facial features. This was on Saturday morning, the day before Ruby went into the police station and shot Oswald.

The next morning I was looking at television with my family and when I saw Ruby shoot Oswald, I said "That was the man I saw in the truck". From the view the television screen gave of Ruby -- especially when they showed it again slowly -- I recognized him as the man who was at the wheel of the truck on Friday and as the man whose picture the FBI showed me on Saturday.

I have just recently seen an FBI report dated 11/28/63 which refers to my being shown a photograph of Ruby. It says that I "could not identify him as the person". This is not an accurate statement because I did pick out Ruby's picture. Also, this report does not mention the fact that they showed me Ruby's picture on November 23rd, the day before he shot Lee Oswald.

I have also been shown a separate FBI report dated 11/23/63 -- which is the day they showed me Ruby's picture. This report states that : "She advised there was a man sitting under the wheel of the car, slouched over the wheel. This man was wearing a green jacket and was described as a white male, who appeared to be about 40 to 45 years of age, and to be of heavy build". This report then goes on to say of the second man (the one who got the gun out of the back of the truck) that I could identify that second man if I saw him. However, I did not indicate to the FBI at this time that I only felt able to identify the man with the gun and not the driver. Contrary to this indication, I had no doubts about what the driver's face looked like. This was on the same day they showed me Ruby's picture, among others, and the day when I picked him and three similar pictures as looking like the driver of the truck. I do not know whether the other three pictures shown me were other men who looked like Ruby or whether they were three other pictures of Jack Ruby. But they definitely showed me Jack Ruby and I definitely picked him out as looking like the driver.

Also, this FBI report dated 11/23/63 has me describing the green pick-up truck as having a sign painted on the door.

It reads: "On the driver's door the words 'Air Conditioning' were printed in black letters and the words formed a half-moon shape". This is not true. Every time I was interviewed -- and at least two of the interviews were by the FBI -- I stated that there was no sign of any kind on the side of the truck. The words "Air Conditioning" were not painted on the truck, nor were any other words. It was a plain green truck without any printing on it and I made this clear from the outset.

The same thing was done to another purported statement which has been printed up as my "affidavit" with the heading "Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas". That "affidavit" is also described on the bottom of the copy I have just seen as "Decker Exhibit No. 5323". Neither of the signatures on the two pages of this affidavit is mine although they are fairly close imitations (except for the way the capital A is written in my second name, Ann. I have always used a pointed capital A and whoever signed my name on these two pages used a round capital A each time).

Also I note that a woman has signed her name as a Notary Public and has indicated that this alleged statement was "sworn to and subscribed" before her. This also is untrue. On no occasion during any of my questioning was a woman ever present.

Like the FBI statement, the "affidavit" of the Dallas Sheriff's Department also has me saying that the truck had "Air Conditioning" painted on the side in "black, oval

letters". That is not the way it was at all. The truck was plain and had no letters whatsoever painted on it.

That "affidavit" also has me stating, with regard to the driver, that "I could not see him too clearly". That is not true. I saw the driver very clearly. I looked right in his face and he looked at me twice. It was Jack Ruby.

I was not asked to testify before the Warren Commission.

Julia Ann Mercer

New Orleans, Louisiana
January 16, 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

JULIA ANN MERCER, residence 5200 Belmont, Dallas, appeared at the FBI Office, Dallas, and she was shown a group of photographs which included that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which was taken at New Orleans, Louisiana, August 9, 1963, New Orleans Police Department No. 112723. After examining the photographs Miss MERCER advised that it did not appear that any of those persons had been the person she had seen take what appeared to be a rifle case from the pickup truck at approximately 10:50 a.m. on November 22, 1963, on Elm Street near the Texas School Book Depository building. She was then shown the photograph of OSWALD separately and said that this did not look like the person who had taken the rifle from the truck.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN / mac Date dictated 11/25/63

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She then was shown a photograph of RUBY, and she advised the person in the truck had a rather large round face similar to RUBY's, but she could not identify him as the person.

She then was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she stated that OSWALD was of the same general build, size and age as the person who took a long package from this truck, but she also could not identify him as being the one who took the package from the truck.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 69-43
by Special Agent S HENRY J. OLIVER AND LOUIS M. KELLEY; mem. Date dictated 11/28/63

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DL 89-43
HJO, LMK:mam
1

The following Wholesale Air Conditioning Parts Supply Companies in Dallas, Texas, were contacted by SA HENRY J. OLIVER on November 27, 1963. All persons contacted advised that they do not know of any air conditioning repairman who has a green Ford pickup truck which has air conditioning written on the doors in black letters:

Mr. JACK HOLUB, Manager
Harry Alter Company, Inc.
2332 Irving Boulevard

Mr. RAY HOLT, Office Manager
Barbeck Refrigeration Supply
1515 Edison

Mr. R. O. DITTRICH, Salesman
Central Engineering and Supply Company
1925 Cedar Springs

Mr. WAYNE WEBB, Manager
Climate Supply Company
2332 Valdina

Mr. L. E. CARROLL, Partner
Dallas Hermetic Company
1605 Dragon

Mr. HERMAN BUTCHER, Warehouse Manager
Electrical Supply Company
1101 McKinney

Mr. EDWARD PENNY, Salesman
Electromotive Corporation
1301 McKinney

G 11
G 1

DL 89-43
HJO:LMK:mam
2

Mr. JIM PETERSON, Manager
Thermal Supply Company
333 Howell

The following companies were contacted by SA LOUIS M. KELLEY
on November 27, 1963:

Keller - Northrup, Inc.
4616 Travis

Knox Wholesale Plumbing Supply Company
5622 East University

Pamaco, Inc.
1714 S. Harvard

Snell Refrigeration Service
2900 Main

White O. E. Filter Service
1411 North Peake

Worthington Air Conditioning
Mercantile Dallas Building

DL 89-43

REB:cv

1

1/30
responsible

On December 8, 1963, EDWIN HUMBERT, 107 South Edgefield, an employee for Norco Air Conditioning, 1526 Morrell, telephonically advised SA C. W. UNDERHILL that about 1:30 p.m. he observed a 1957 or 1959 green Ford pickup, Texas license 37947 with "Air Conditioning" written on the passenger side parked in front of the Guthrey Club, Corinth and Industrial.

On the same date, SA's ROBERT E. BASHIM and VERNON MITCHEM attempted to locate this pickup in the vicinity of Corinth and Industrial with negative results.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHIM on December 9, 1963:

LORENNE CROWDER, Dallas County Records, advised 1963 Texas license 37947 was transferred from JAMES R. NIX to FRED LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vitae, Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1963. She said this license is for a 1959 pickup, Vehicle Identification No. F10C9127125.

Mrs. EILEEN LEETH and FRED W. LEETH, 1304 Arbor Vitae, Dallas, advised that he purchased a light green pickup, 1959 Ford, from a wholesaler who had repossessed the pickup from JAMES NIX when NIX went into debt. He said that the pickup has black lettering on the sides but runs straight across, and the name has been blacked out with black paint between "Air Conditioning" and "Dallas, Texas". It is noted that Mr. LEETH is a white male, 59 years of age, 5'11", 160 pounds, dark hair graying at the temples and base. He added that he has an employee, white male, 30 to 35 years of age, 5'7", dark hair, working for him, but they were working at EDD MITCHELL's place near Love Field on the morning of November 22, 1963, and that traveling to that area they did not use Houston Street or the Triple Underpass. He said he did not know of the assassination until completing the work at MITCHELL's place when he turned on the truck radio.

Q: Does he have a name?

DL 100-10461

LMK:mam

1

The following investigation was conducted by
SA's HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY on December 9, 1963:

JOE MURPHY, Patrolman, Traffic Division, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was stationed on the Triple Underpass on Elm Street to assist in handling traffic. At approximately 10:30 - 10:40 AM, a pickup truck stalled on Elm Street between Houston Street and the underpass. He was unable to recall the name of the company to whom this truck belonged but stated it is the property of the company working on the First National Bank Building at Elm and Akard in Dallas.

There were three construction men in this truck, and he took one to the bank building to obtain another truck in order to assist in moving the stalled one. The other two men remained with the pickup truck along with two other officers. Shortly prior to the arrival of the motorcade, the man he had taken to the bank building returned with a second truck, and all three of the men left with the two trucks, one pushing the other.

MURPHY noted that the men did not leave the truck except for the one he took to the bank building, and all three left together sometime prior to the arrival of the President's motorcade. He described the stalled truck as being a green pickup and noted the truck had the hood raised during the time it was stalled. This truck had side tool bins on it, and they had a considerable amount of construction equipment in the back.

MURPHY further stated it was probable that one of these men had taken something from the rear of this truck in an effort to start it. He stated these persons were under observation all during the period they were stalled on Elm Street because the officers wanted the truck moved prior to the arrival of the motorcade, and it would have been impossible for any of them to have had anything to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

These 10 pages are a continuation of CE 2532
printed in vol XXV (page 742) of the Warren Report.

C. C. N. - H. D. E. N. P. S. A. M.

at the hotel on August 11, 1963, was assigned room No. 27, and checked out of the hotel on August 21, 1963. No further identifying data regarding this IEE was contained in the records. (OSWALD had been reported as being at New Orleans, Louisiana, during that period.)

CELORIO advised he has been at the Hotel Cuba only since November 11, 1963, when he became manager, and, prior thereto, JOSE SANCHEZ, who is presently associated with another hotel in Mexico City, served as manager for about a four-month period and Mr. RAFAEL AVALOS, also now employed at another hotel in Mexico City, had served as manager for a number of years.

On March 12, 1964, both RAFAEL AVALOS, manager, Hotel Congreso, Calle de Allende No. 18, Mexico, D. F., and JOSE SANCHEZ, manager, Hotel Catedral, Calle Donceles No. 95, Mexico, D. F., viewed a photograph of OSWALD, and both advised they could not recognize the photograph as being of anyone who stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were managing the hotel. Both were of the opinion that, if OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were in charge there, they would have recalled him. Neither could furnish any further pertinent information regarding the possibility OSWALD may have stayed at the Hotel Cuba in the past.

AVALOS related he had served as manager at the Hotel Cuba for a number of years until July, 1962, and SANCHEZ stated he had managed the Hotel Cuba from June 1, 1963, to November 11, 1963. SANCHEZ stated that during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when he became manager, the administration of the hotel had been disorganized and there was no permanent manager. He stated that JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, both of whom he believed were still employed at the Hotel Cuba, would most logically be the persons in the best position to know whether or not OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963.

JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, room clerk, Hotel Cuba, advised on March 13, 1964, that he has been employed as room clerk at that hotel for several years. He stated that during

C-O-N-N-E-C-T-I-V-E-D-E-B-E-N-D-P-A-T-T-E-R

the period from July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when the hotel had no permanent manager, he and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, performed the administrative functions at the hotel and had most contact with the guests.

HERNANDEZ viewed a photograph of OSWALD and stated he could not recall ever seeing him. He further stated he could not recognize the photograph as being of any person who had been at the Hotel Cuba during the time he has been employed there. He advised that several months ago he and his brother, HIGINIO, had been shown a photograph of OSWALD by a local police official, and at that time both he and his brother were unable to recognize the photograph of OSWALD as being of any person who had stayed at the hotel during the period they had been working there. He added that, following the publicity arising from the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeing OSWALD's photograph in the newspapers, and after viewing a photograph of OSWALD exhibited by the police official mentioned above, he and his brother had discussed the matter and had agreed they could not recall OSWALD's ever having stayed at the Hotel Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA RELATING TO OSWALD

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by the fourth source abroad:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 13, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAMOS, reporter for the Mexico City daily, "Novedades," had attempted to contact SILVIA DURAN and her husband, HORACIO DURAN, at their residence in an effort to obtain human interest material for a newspaper article he was writing with respect to the OSWALD case. NAVA had experienced considerable difficulty in seeing the DURANS and was allowed to enter their apartment with the understanding that he remain no longer than fifteen minutes. He was not permitted to speak directly to SILVIA DURAN and was advised by her husband that she had suffered a nervous breakdown following her interrogation by Mexican authorities and had been prohibited by her physician and DURAN, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

BASIS FOR INQUIRY;
INTERVIEW OF MANUEL VICENTE
PORRAS RIVERA

Information from the first confidential source reflects that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, and among the names of other persons who departed on the same date was that of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA. Mexican Immigration records reflect that on September 13, 1963, Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4377279 was issued to MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA by the Mexican Embassy at San Jose, Costa Rica, and he entered Mexico at the International Airport at Merida, Yucatan, on September 26, 1963, stating that his destination in Mexico was Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

His Costa Rican Passport was No. 6093-63 and included therein a Mexican Visa No. 1147, which he utilized when he departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. Mexican Immigration records reflect no mode of travel, and his final destination was listed as Costa Rica, his departure from Mexico being handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee JESUS GOVEA HERRERA.

Inquiry at San Jose, Costa Rica to
locate MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

An eighth confidential source abroad furnished the following information:

HARRY KUSHNER, Consul at the United States Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that records of the Embassy reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA was issued a B-2 (visitor's) visa on September 13, 1963, valid for multiple entries to the United States until September 13, 1967; that he was in possession of Costa Rican Passport No. 6093-63; and that he was born on March 21, 1937, at San Jose, Costa Rica. PORRAS RIVERA was described as male, white, 5' 7" (tall), brown eyes, brown hair, single, and a Costa Rican citizen. His address was listed as "500 yards south of El Oriente Grocery Store in Escazu, Costa Rica." He had requested the visa for the purpose of visiting Miami for fifteen days as a tourist and indicated that he expected to depart on September 15, 1963.

C.O.N.P.D.D.M.C.A.L.

Captain GONZALO ARAYA, Second in Command of the Security Agency at San Jose, Costa Rica, advised that PORRAS RIVERA is a Costa Rican citizen, the bearer of Costa Rican Identification Document No. 1-254-529, and was born March 21, 1937, son of VICENTE PORRAS and RUTH RIVERA.

ARAYA advised that about six months earlier PORRAS RIVERA had contacted him and stated that he was trying to go to Cuba. He inquired as to whether or not ARAYA was interested in his making the trip, as he proposed to provide information which he might obtain in Cuba.

ARAYA advised that the parents of PORRAS RIVERA own a bakery in Escazu, a small town located outside of San Jose. He considered PORRAS RIVERA to be a "vagabond," and he did not encourage him to make the trip to Cuba, and was not informed as to whether or not he had attempted to travel to Cuba.

GERMINAL MONGE LAZCARES, Section Chief of the Costa Rican Immigration Department at San Jose, advised that the Immigration records reflect that MANUEL V. PORRAS RIVERA left Costa Rica on September 15, 1963, for the United States and returned to Costa Rica on October 11, 1963.

Interview of MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA

On March 3, 1964, MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA was interviewed and advised as follows:

His father owns the Porras Bakery in Escazu, Costa Rica, and he is in charge of the bakery during the night shift. The communist situation in Cuba has worried him, and he decided he would attempt to make a trip to Cuba in order to ascertain the true conditions in Cuba and make this information available to authorities in Costa Rica.

In furtherance of this idea, he left San Jose in mid-September, 1963, for Miami, Florida. In Miami, he contacted an anti-CASTRO Cuban, volunteered his services, and was placed in contact with other persons who advised him they did not believe he could be of any service to them; thereafter, he left Miami

G.O.N.P.D.D.M.C.A.L.

~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

for Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, where he contacted the Cuban Consul on several occasions and tried to obtain a visa to Cuba. When the Cuban Consul in Merida denied his visa application, he traveled to Mexico City where he stayed at a small hotel, name not recalled, which is located about three or four blocks from the Palace of Fine Arts.

On a Saturday, the exact date of which he could not recall but believed to be September 28, 1963, he called at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City where he was stopped by a guard outside the building and was told that the Cuban Embassy was not open. He was instructed to return the following Monday but he did not try to contact the Cuban Embassy again.

Several days later, he left Mexico City at about 8:00 or 9:00 PM by bus for Nuevo Laredo. He recalled arriving at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, where he changed buses for Nuevo Laredo. He entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, but was unable to recall the exact time he arrived in the United States, believing, however, that it was about 3:00 or 4:00 PM on the day following his departure from Mexico City. On the same afternoon, he boarded a Greyhound bus at Laredo for Dallas, Texas, where he spent several days before traveling to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained four or five days and from where he returned to San Jose, Costa Rica.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to him and he was positive that he had not seen OSWALD at any time while at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City or en route to the United States by bus through Nuevo Laredo.

INQUIRIES TO LOCATE EDWARD
BASTIEN AT GUATEMALA CITY

The first confidential source abroad advised that, according to the files of the Mexican Immigration Service, EDUARD BASTIEN was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 36257 by the Mexican Consulate General, Guatemala City, Guatemala, on October 1, 1963, and his name was among those who departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo. His entry to Mexico occurred on October 1, 1963, at the Central Airport, Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, American citizen,

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56 years of age, a priest, single, and the bearer of "Identification Card" No. 470 as proof of citizenship. His departure was listed as by automobile and his final destination as Guatemala, Guatemala. His departure from Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised that extensive efforts were made at Guatemala City, Guatemala, to locate EDUARD BASTIEN, who also is known as EDWARD BASTIEN, with negative results. Source advised that it was determined that BASTIEN, who was from Elgin, Texas, had stayed at the Plaza Motel in Guatemala City, Guatemala, on the nights of September 27 and 29, 1963, but had not been registered for the night of September 28, 1963. He again was at the motel on October 1, 1963, and advised he was departing from Guatemala City, Guatemala, by airplane, destination not known.

INTERVIEW OF ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ
ESPINOSA AT TIBAS, COSTA RICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of the Mexican Immigration Service reflect that ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133156 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, and was listed as having entered Mexico on the same date. His final destination at the time of entry was given as Mexico, D. F., but the mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as a male, Costa Rican, 25 years of age, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6057-63, as proof of his nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

The source also advised that JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA was issued Mexican tourist card FM-8 No. 133157 by the Mexican Consulate at Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963. His destination at the time of entry to Mexico was listed as Mexico, D. F., but mode of travel was not indicated. He was described as male, Costa Rican, 21 years of age, single, and bearer of Costa Rican Passport No. 6075-63 as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

The eighth source abroad advised as follows:

On April 6, 1964, ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, who resides near the Police Headquarters, Tibas, Costa Rica, advised that he and his brother, JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, had entered the United States on September 17, 1963. He determined from his passport that they had left the United States on September 26, 1963, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. He recalled that they had crossed the border at about 12:00 noon, driving an automobile which they had purchased in the United States. He recalled that they had spent the night of September 25, 1963, in a small town between San Antonio and Laredo, Texas, arrived at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at about 4:00 PM, September 26, 1963, and spent that night at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to RODRIGUEZ and he stated positively that he had never seen OSWALD. He stated that his brother was with him during the entire day of September 26, 1963, and he was certain that his brother would not be able to furnish information regarding OSWALD.

INTERVIEWS OF OTHER PERSONS AT SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA

The first confidential source abroad advised that the records of Mexican Immigration reflect that the following six individuals entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, the date LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo:

OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO, who was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363772 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, entered Mexico by autobus with his destination listed as Mexico, D. F. Mexican Immigration records reflected a notation that his departure from the Republic of Mexico would be at Ciudad Cuauhtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Guatemalan citizen, 44 years of age, married, born in Guatemala City, Guatemala, and his residence was listed as Pasaje Espinola 317, San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Guatemalan Passport No. 20926, bearing Visa No. 306, issued at the Mexican Consulate in San Antonio, Texas, on July 12, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry into Mexico

CONTINUATION

was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

ANIBAL PLEITEZ obtained Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363773 on September 9 (possibly 19), 1963, at the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with place of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuahtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 40 years of age, single, a motorman, born in San Salvador, El Salvador, and resident at 4 Calle Oriente No. 132, San Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 66802, with Mexican Visa No. 709, issued by the Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-5 No. 4363774 on September 19, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, and he entered Mexico by autobus en route to Mexico, D. F., with his point of departure from the Republic of Mexico indicated as Ciudad Cuahtemoc or Tapachula, Chiapas. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 35 years of age, single, mechanic, born San Salvador, El Salvador. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 51852, with Mexican Visa No. 708, issued by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 19, 1963, as proof of nationality. His entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee RAUL LUEVANO TRUJILLO.

JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR presented Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133155 issued by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Entry to Mexico was by autobus with a final destination of Mexico, D. F. He was described as a male, Salvadoran citizen, 51 years of age, married, occupation not indicated, proceeding from Laredo, Texas. He presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67375, with Mexican Visa No. 4014, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. His entry was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133154 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 49 years of age, married, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas, and presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67373, bearing Mexican Visa No. 4015, issued September 10, 1963, at the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

REINA ESCOBAR was issued Mexican Immigration tourist card FM-8 No. 133153 by the Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963. Her entry was by autobus with final destination listed as Mexico, D. F. She was described as a female, Salvadoran citizen, 19 years of age, single, occupation not indicated. She was proceeding from Laredo, Texas. She presented Salvadoran Passport No. 67374 bearing Mexican Visa No. 4016, issued September 10, 1963, by the Mexican Embassy in El Salvador, as proof of nationality. Her entry to Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration employee HECTOR RAGA LOPEZ.

The eighth confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 10, 1964, at the El Salvador Travel Service, Edificio Palomo, San Salvador, El Salvador, OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO advised that he is a representative of this travel agency and a Guatemalan citizen, although he has resided in San Salvador for several years. He recalled making a trip to the United States in September, 1963, to bring back three buses to San Salvador for the "Quinones Hermanos" (Quinones Brothers), also referred to by him as the International Harvester Company, as the latter is the company which Quinones Brothers represent in El Salvador. He advised that he had arranged for the services of ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ to assist in driving the buses supplied by the Superior Coach Corporation of Kosciusko, Mississippi, to El Salvador. He was unable to recall the exact date that they had crossed the United States-Mexican border but stated that September 26, 1963, appeared to be the correct date. He advised that they drove in convoy, crossing the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico,

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between 9:00 and 10:00 AM. He related that they were prohibited from carrying passengers and did not have any passengers during the trip. He recalled that the three of them spent their first night in Mexico at Matehuala, San Luis Potosi.

Photographs of OSWALD were exhibited to him, and he expressed his certainty that he had never seen him. He advised that ANIBAL and JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ were with him during the entire trip, and he was positive that they would not have seen OSWALD.

He stated that JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ is employed as chief mechanic at the Cotton Cooperative in San Salvador and is not related to ANIBAL PLEITEZ, who is employed as a truck driver by the Triunfo Sawmill, San Salvador.

On April 10, 1964, JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, 11^o Avenida Sur No. 424 (Eleventh Avenue South No. 424), San Salvador, El Salvador, advised that together with his wife, OLIMPIA, and daughter, REINA, he had visited his daughter-in-law, OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, in Monterrey, Mexico, in September, 1963. While he did not recall the exact date, he related that in late September, 1963, they traveled from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas, arriving in the latter city about 9:00 AM. They spent the entire day shopping in Laredo and departed from Laredo about 8:00 PM, traveling from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Monterrey on a bus of the Transportes del Norte line, arriving in Monterrey at about 12:00 midnight.

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to ESCOBAR and to his wife, OLIMPIA, and both stated they felt quite certain they had not seen the individual pictured therein. These photographs also were displayed to OFELIA BARRERA DE ESCOBAR, who formerly resided in Monterrey and who made the trip described above with the ESCOBARS. She stated that she was unable to recognize the person in the photographs as anyone she had ever seen. The persons interviewed stated that NELSON ULYSES ESCOBAR, who is attending the agricultural school at Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, made the trip with them.

For Archives & Lead Files

August 1, 1967
Edition 1

EXHIBIT 1

ANALYSIS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
KENNEDY ASSASSINATION USED AND NOT USED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION

GENERAL

Exhibits 1A & B show all known photographers and photographs as of August 1, 1967 taken at the Kennedy assassination site on November 22, 1963. A few photos are included in the list which were taken at other locations on November 22 or at the site at times other than on the day of the assassination. These are included only because of their importance in determining what happened during the assassination.

Exhibit 1A shows in chart form a list of objects or people of importance to an analysis of what happened as they appear or do not appear in each of the photographs.

Exhibit 1B shows in table form a list of all photographers, the type of photographs they took, and what each one shows. In the case of still cameras each photo of importance taken by the same photographer is listed separately. In the case of movies or television footage, each sequence of importance taken by the same photographer is listed separately. A sequence is defined as a continuous series of frames unbroken by stopping and starting the movie camera. In a few cases, where only a short break occurs (less than a few seconds) with the camera pointed in the same direction, it is considered to be one sequence.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS

As of August 1, 1967 the author has found evidence of a total of 224 photographs taken by a total of 57 photographers. Of this total, 39 were movie sequences taken by 11 photographers, 13 were television sequences taken by 8 TV cameramen, and 166 were still photos taken by 32 photographers. The balance of 6 photographs taken by 6 photographers are not identifiable as to type. The photographers appear in other photographs taking pictures. However, the type of camera cannot be determined.

Of the 57 photographers, all but 14 can be identified by name. In six of these cases, the photographs are available even though the photographer remains unknown.

WHAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW

As stated before, nearly all of the 224 photographs were taken in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963 prior to 5 p.m. Twenty eight photographs were taken at the time of the shots or within a few seconds before the first shot or after the last shot. Forty five photographs show the grassy knoll area all within minutes of the time the shots were fired. Thirty two photographs show the TSBD building within minutes of the shots. One shows the building the morning of November 22.

WARREN COMMISSION USAGE

The Warren Commission used 21 of the 224 photographs; about 9%. They were taken by seven of the 57 photographers; about 12%. In addition, the Commission looked at four more photographers' pictures which were published in sources other than the 26 volumes.

The FBI saw less than half of those unseen or unused by the Commission. About 40 to 45% of the photographs were never examined by any official investigating body including the Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, or the Dallas Police.

Legend-Type of Photo
M-Movie
P-Still Photo

T-Television Footage
C-Color
B-Black & White

EXHIBIT 15

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Photo Shows
1	MC	Zapruder	1	JFK on Elm-Houston St. to Overpass
2	MC	Nix	2	JFK on Houston St. before shots
3	MC	Nix	2A	JFK on Elm St. just before, during & after head shot
4	MC	Nix	2B	Grassy knoll and cars on Elm just after head shot
5	MC	Muchmore	3	JFK on Houston St.
6	MC	Muchmore	2	JFK on Elm just before, during & after head shot
7	MC	Hughes	4	JFK on Houston from Main St. 2/3 of way to Elm
8	MC	Hughes	1	JFK on Houston & Elm & Depository 6th Floor window
9	MC	Hughes	2	Camera cars on Houston St. - Man on Dal Tex fire escape
10	MC	Hughes	3	Grassy knoll after shots
11	MC	Hughes	4	Grassy knoll after shots
12	MC	Hughes	5	County Courts Bldg., Dal Tex & Main & Houston
13	MC	Hughes	6	Parking Lot
14	MC	Hughes	7	Plaza looking south from arcade
15	MC	Hughes	8	Parking Lot
16	MC	Hughes	9	Depository Bldg - top
17	MC	Hughes	10	Depository Doorway & Dal Tex
18	MC	Martin	5	JFK on Houston St.
19	MC	Martin	1	JFK in front of Depository Bldg
20	MC	Martin	2A	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
21	MC	Martin	2B	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
22	MC	Martin	3	Parking Lot
23	MC	Martin	4	Depository Bldg. entrance-Swarthy man
24	MC	Mentesana	6	Top of Depository - 2 cops on 7th floor
25	MC	Mentesana	2	Front of Depository - gun on street
26	MC	Bell	7	JFK on Houston St.
27	MC	Bell	2	JFK in front of TSB
28	MC	Bell	3	JFK approaching triple overpass on Elm
29	MC	Bell	4	Grassy knoll area just after shots
30	MC	Bell	5	Grassy knoll area after shots
31	MC	Bell	6	Center of Plaza after shots
32	MC	Bell	7	Grassy knoll area
33	MC	Bell	8	Plaza from building on south later in day
34	MC	Bell	9	Plaza from building on south later in day
35	PC	Bond	8	Motorcycles rounding Houston & Main
36	PC	Bond	2	JFK rounding Houston & Main
37	PC	Bond	3	JFK on Houston
38	PC	Bond	4	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
39	PC	Bond	5	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
40	PC	Bond	6	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
41	PC	Bond	7	Grassy knoll after shots
42	PC	Bond	8	Grassy knoll after shots

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	#	Seq. #	Photos Shown
43	PC	Bond		9	Grassy knoll after shots
44	PB	Moorman	9	1	Motorcycle cop rounding corner Elm & Houston
45	PB	Moorman		2	Grassy knoll & JFK at time of head shot
46	PB	Altgens	10	1	JFK on Houston Street
47	PB	Altgens		2	JFK after second shot hit S before head shot
48	PB	Altgens		3	JFK after head shot. Overpass & people on it
49	PB	Altgens		4	Arcade after shots. Two people on floor
50	PC	Willis	11	1	JFK on Main Street
51	PC	Willis		2	JFK on Houston Street
52	PC	Willis		3	JFK on Houston Street
53	PC	Willis		4	JFK in front of TSBD
54	PC	Willis		5	JFK after first shot
55	PC	Willis		6	Elm Street & grassy knoll after shots
56	PC	Willis		7	Elm Street & grassy knoll after shots
57	PC	Willis		8	TSBD Doorway
58	PC	Willis		9	Houston St. looking north from Elm, TSBD & Dal Tex
59	PC	Willis		10	TSBD front. Doorway & S eastern windows
60	PC	Willis		11	Houston St. looking north from elm
61	PC	Willis		12	TSBD (all of it) from Houston & Main
62	PC	Willis	← 13		Man arrested outside Dal Tex Bldg
63	PC	Willis	← 14		White station wagon on Elm about 12:45.
64	PB	Betzner	12	1	JFK on Houston
65	PB	Betzner		2	JFK in front of TSBD
66	PB	Betzner		3	JFK on Elm about time of first shot
67	PB	Bothun	13	1	Arcade after shots
68	PB	Assoc. Press	14	1	JFK on Houston St. (Photog may be in Much 1)
69	PB	Assoc. Press	15	2	Group of photos taken outside Parkland Hosp.
70	PB	Assoc. Press	← 3		Copy of Moorman 2-Clearer than published
71	T	Ron Reiland	16	← 1	Inside Texas Theatre before & during Oswald arrest
72	PB	Rickerby	17	1	Arcade & West Cupola (Life) after shots (3 people)
73	PB	Rickerby		2	Arcade & Photographers taking pictures (Cam 2)
74	PB	Dillard	18	1&2	TSBD 6th floor window from Cam 3
75	PB	Dillard		3	Overpass & camera cars on Elm
76	T	Darnell	19	1	Near TSBD (Channel 5 Dallas) in Cam 3
77	PB	Beers	20	1	Outside TSBD afterward (Dallas Morn News)
78	PB	Beers		2	Outside TSBD afterward
79	T	Underwood	21	1	Outside TSBD afterward (CBS)
80	T	Weigman	22	1	Scene on Elm grassy knoll, TSBD doorway from Cam 1
81	T	Weigman		2	Newmans on ground Cong 1&2 on Elm
82	T	Couch	23	← 1	Grassy knoll after shots from Cam 3
83	T	Couch		2	Cop with revolver south of Elm
84	T	Couch		3	Grassy knoll - Cop with cycle at curb
85	PB	Murray	24	1*	(Black Star) In front of TSBD 12:33 p.m. Nov. 22
86	PB	Murray		2	Parking lot 12:34 North section
87	PB	Murray		3	Parking Lot 12:34 South section
88	PB	Murray		4	Elm Street ext. looking toward TSBD 12:34
89	PB	Murray		5	Center of Plaza from knoll 12:35

* James Murray, Black Star photographer took a total of 215 black and white photos during the Nov. 22-24 period. 93 of these are listed herein because they were all taken in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, prior to 5 p.m. The rest were taken the evening of Nov. 22 in Dealey Plaza and

* (cont.) on Nov. 23 & 24 in Dealey Plaza, also at the Police Station and at the Trade Mart. They show Oswald's arrival at the station, activity around the station and at the Trade Mart, and at Parkland Hospital when Oswald was shot.

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Sq. #	Photos Show
90	PB	Murray	6	Closeup of large group on north curb of Elm 12:35
91	PB	Murray	7	Closeup of couple on north side Elm looking to TSBD 12:36
92	PB	Murray	8	Looking toward Overpass from corner Elm & Houston 12:37
93	PB	Murray	9	Arcade & knoll from center of Plaza 12:38
94	PB	Murray	10	Police examining shot on gnd. S of Elm 12:39 (Hertz clock shows time)
95	PB	Murray	11	Official in suit lighting cigarette. Spot on ground 12:39
96	PB	Murray	12	Official in suit picking up something from ground 12:39
97	PB	Murray	13	Official in suit holding something in hand 12:39
98	PB	Murray	14	Second official in suit touching spot on ground 12:39
99	PB	Murray	15	Police standing around spot on ground 12:39
100	PB	Murray	16	Police picking up other objects from spot & another spot 12:40
101	PB	Murray	17	TSBD, Plaza & knoll from Commerce St. (Hertz clock shows time) 12:40
102	PB	Murray	18	TSBD, Plaza & knoll from Commerce St. 12:40
103	PB	Murray	19	Front door of TSBD from south of Elm 12:42
104	PB	Murray	20	Front door of TSBD from south of Elm 12:42
105	PB	Murray	21	Front door of TSBD closeup 12:42
106	PB	Murray	22	Front door of TSBD closeup 12:43
107	PB	Murray	23	Negro boy in police car - front of TSBD
108	PB	Murray	24	Front door TSBD closeup
109	PB	Murray	25	View east on Elm St. from Houston & Elm, Dal Tex. & Co. Records
110	PB	Murray	26	County Records Bldg - northwest corner
111	PB	Murray	27	View north on Houston from south of Elm
112	PB	Murray	28	TSBD from Houston & Main
113	PB	Murray	29	TSBD front & doorway from Houston & Elm
114	PB	Murray	30	TSBD front & doorway from Houston & Elm
115	PB	Murray	31	TSBD doorway - crowd in front
116	PB	Murray	32	Cop with rifle, Dal Tex Bldg in background
117	PB	Murray	33	View north on Houston from Elm
118	PB	Murray	34	View of overpass from Elm
119	PB	Murray	35	Crowd on Elm & eastern cupola from south of elm
120	PB	Murray	36	TSBD front doorway
121	PB	Murray	37	TSBD front door
122	PB	Murray	38	TSBD front door
123	PB	Murray	39	Official being interviewed in front of TSBD
124	PB	Murray	40	Official being interviewed in front of TSBD
125	PB	Murray	41	Policeman or newsman on sixth floor of TSBD yelling down and pointing to SE corner
126	PB	Murray	42	Policeman or newsman on sixth floor waving hat out window

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Photos Show
127	PB	Murray	43	Three ladies on top floor fire escape landing of Dal Tex
128	PB	Murray	44	Cops with rifles in front of Dal Tex (Famous Photo)
129	PB	Murray	45	Cops with rifles in front of Dal Tex (Famous Photo)
130	PB	Murray	46	Cops with rifles in front of Dal Tex (Famous Photo)
131	PB	Murray	47	Cops with rifles in front of Dal Tex (Famous Photo)
132	PB	Murray	48	Man being interviewed in Sheriff's office - possibly Larry Flora
133	PB	Murray	49	Man being interviewed in Sheriff's office - possibly Larry Flora
134	PB	Murray	50	Four men in Sheriff's office
135	PB	Murray	51	Man being interviewed
136	PB	Murray	52	Man being interviewed
137	PB	Murray	53	Man being interviewed
138	PB	Murray	54	Cops beside Dal Tex Bldg - Houston St. side
139	PB	Murray	55	Cops beside Dal Tex Bldg - Houston St. side
140	PB	Murray	56	Group in front of Dal Tex - closeup
141	PB	Murray	57	Barb B Q place near Dal Tex
142	PB	Murray	58	Barb B Q place near Dal Tex
143	PB	Murray	59	Barb B Q place near Dal Tex
144	PB	Murray	60	Man waiting inside Sheriff's office
145	PB	Murray	61	Man waiting inside Sheriff's office
146	PB	Murray	62	Group outside Dal Tex - arrest
147	PB	Murray	63	Front of TSBD & Elm Street ext looking west
148	PB	Murray	64	View south on Houston from Elm - arrest
149	PB	Murray	65	View south on Houston from Elm - arrest
150	PB	Murray	66	In Sheriff's office
151	PB	Murray	67	In Sheriff's office
152	PB	Murray	68	In Sheriff's office
153	PB	Murray	69	In Sheriff's office
154	PB	Murray	70	Girl on phone in Sheriff's office
155	PB	Murray	71	View across Plaza from Houston
156	PB	Murray	72	Switchboard in Sheriff's office
157	PB	Murray	73	Switchboard in Sheriff's office
158	PB	Murray	74	Cab driver in cab by Plaza
159	PB	Murray	75	In Sheriff's office
160	PB	Murray	76	Overpass from Elm & Houston
161	PB	Murray	77	Overpass from Elm & Houston
162	PB	Murray	78	Overpass from Elm & Houston
163	PB	Murray	79	TSBD West end - top floor
164	PB	Murray	80	TSBD west end - all floors
165	PB	Murray	81	Houston & Elm activity
166	PB	Murray	82	Houston & Elm activity
167	PB	Murray	83	Houston & Elm activity
168	PB	Murray	84	Houston & Elm activity
169	PB	Murray	85	Houston & Elm activity - Arrest?
170	PB	Murray	86	TSBD East end top floors - no clock
171	PB	Murray	87	TSBD East end top floors - no clock

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Photos Show
172	PB	Murray	88	TSBD East end top floors - no clock
173	PB	Murray	89	TSBD East end top floors - clock shows
174	PB	Murray	90	TSBD East end top floors - no clock
175	PB	Murray	91	TSBD East end top floors - no clock
176	PB	Murray	92	TSBD East end top floors - no clock
177	PB	Murray	93	TSBD East end top floors - no clock
178	T	Atkins	25	Not sure he took anything - Cam 1
179	PB	Cancellare	26	Newmans on ground - Weigman, Craven, Altgens
180	PB	Cancellare	2	Newmans on ground - closeup
181	PB	Cancellare	3	Parking lot
182	PB	Cancellare	4	Plaza & Elm Street from knoll
183	PB	Stoughton	27	Not sure he took anything Cam 2
184	PB	Burrows	28	Camera cars on Houston St. from Cam 2
185	PB	Burrows	2	Camera cars on Houston St. from Cam 2
186	PB	Grant	29	Not sure he took anything Cam 2
187	MC	Dorman	30	JFK on Houston - glimpses on Elm before & after shots
188	PC	Unidentified (Foley)	31	TSBD on a.m. of Nov. 22 - 6th flr. window
189	MC	Mrs. Beck	32	Not sure film exists - taken during shots
190	PB	Weaver	33	TSBD 6th floor window before first shot
191	PB	Powell	34	Cannot find him
192	PB	Volkland	35	JFK on Stemmons Freeway - back of TSBD & Parking lot
193	MC	DCA	36	10 other sequences in addition to Martin & Mentesana
194	M	Wise (Anon)	37	?
195	PB	Gene Daniels	38	Oswald's room - landlady & man hanging curtains Nov. 23
196	T	T. Alyea	39	Houston St. outside & inside TSBD after shots
197	T	Couch	4	Outside and inside TSBD after shots
198	PB	Cabblack	40	Grassy knoll after shots
199	PB	Cabblack	2	Grassy knoll after shots
200	FB	Associated Press	41	- JFK on Stemmon-rifleman in background
201	PB	Associated Press	42	Officers & newsmen inside TSBD at 6th Flr. window
202	PB	United Press	43	Officers carrying "paper bag" out of TSBD
203	PC	MacCammon	44	Oswald being arrested inside Texas Theatre
204	PC	MacCammon	2	
205	PC	MacCammon	3	
206	PC	MacCammon	4	
207	PC	MacCammon	5	
208	PC	MacCammon	6	
209	PC	MacCammon	7	
210	PC	MacCammon	8	
211	T	Craven CBS	45	Houston St. from Cam 1 before shots
212	T	Craven	2	Grassy knoll area after shots

**Gene Daniels, Black Star photographer, took a total of 260 black and white, 35 mm still photos during the Nov 22-24 period. A few of these were taken the afternoon and evening of Nov. 22 and the rest on Nov. 23 & 24. There are scenes at Dealey Plaza, TSBD, Sheriff's

**(cont.) office, police station, police press conferences, Oswald's rooming house and room, Oswald's public appearances, and views of Elm Street from Dal Tex Bldg., through telescopic sight.

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #		Photos Show
			#	#	
213	PB	Shulke Black	46	1	
		Star			
214	PB	Herron Black	47	1	
		Star			
215	PB	Hershorn	48	1	
		Black Star			
216	PB	Jackson	49	1	
		Times Herald			
217	?	Babushka Lady	50		Cannot find her. Appears in many pictures S. of Elm
218	?	Unidentified	51		Appears in Muchmore 1
		Man			
219	M	Unidentified	52		Appears in Martin 3
		Man			
220	?	Overpass Man	53		Policeman says he saw someone on overpass taking pictures
221	?	Unidentified	54		Brennan says he saw her taking pictures
		Woman			
222	?	Unidentified	55		Appears in Altgens 1. Original negative at AP
		Woman			
223	?	Unidentified	56		Appears in Altgens 2
		Woman			
224	PC	Similas	57		Not sure he took anything

lead

B7D Victim - Reward

NAMES MENTIONED IN CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

COMMISSION	DOCUMENT	NAME	DATE	PLACE
222	SS	Lloyd John Wilson	9/10/63 thru 1/10/64	
347	CIA	Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov (re Oswald in Mexico City)	1/31/64	
426	CIA	Silvia Duran (Mexico City) <i>sway chart</i> 2/21/64		Wash. D.C.
448	CIA	<i>Manuel Vicente Perron Rivarola</i> Mohammed Reggab (allegation re Marina) <i>David Diaz - 1516 Arabella</i>	3/4/64	
451	FBI	Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko	3/4/64	
499	FBI	Deirdre Griswold ② Robert Gwathmey	3/13/64	Wash. D.C.
788	FBI	Eugene B. Dinkin (memorandum)	4/9/64	Chicago
794	FBI	re: Elizabeth Catlett Mora	4/10/64	
817	CIA	Anton Erdinger (re allegations concerning)	4/20/64	Wash. D.C.
844	CIA	Lydia Dimytòuk (acquaintance of Marina)	4/24/64	
895	FBI	Reva Frank Bernstein Joseph Bernstein	4/10/64	
933	FBI	Paul V. Carroll	5/1/64 5/1/64 5/5/64	El Paso Dallas San Antonio
943	CIA	PFC Eugene B. Dinkin (allegations re plot).	5/19/64	Wash. D.C.
959	FBI	Arnold Louis Kessler	4/14/64	S.F.
983	FBI	Manuel Santamarina Mendez, aka ② Luis Fernandez Gonzales	5/7/64	Wash. D.C.
991	FBI	Norman P. Michael (letter from)	4/23/64	Bureau of Prisons
1000	CIA	Gilberto Alvarado Ugarte	12/12/63	Wash. D.C.
1005	FBI	Mrs. Lucille Labonte (interview of)	5/26/64	Wash. D.C.
1006	FBI	Charles Small, aka Charles Smolikoff (Mexican trip)	5/21/64	
1039	FBI	Charles William Deaton	5/21/64	N.Y.
1080	FBI	Marilyn Dorothea Murret (re info on: Harold R. Isaacs)	5/22/64	Boston

NAMES MENTIONED IN CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS, Cont.

COMMISSION	DOCUMENT	NAME	DATE	PLACE
1084	FBI ④	Luis Fernandes Gonzales	12/3/63	
1085	FBI ④	Ernest Gustav Larson	1/17/64	Dallas
	④	Edward Herman Baumgartner	1/9/64	Dallas
	④	Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino	6/14/63 7/1/63 5/1/64	Dallas Miami Dallas
	FBI ④	Antonio Arturo Hilario Navarro Aulet	3/7/63 5/31/63 4/29/64	Dallas Miami Dallas
	④	Raul Castro Baile	4/29/64	Dallas
	④	Manuel Rodriguez Orcarberro	5/26/64	Dallas
1098	FBI ④	Capt. Voltz; Capt. Stutts (interviews)	6/9/64	S.F.
1173	FBI	Nick Krochmal, 3101 Walton Ave. Cleveland, Ohio	6/12/64	Cleveland
1263	FBI	Paul R. Jones (investigation relating to)	6/29/64	Charlotte
1268	FBI	Jess Willard Lynch	7/16/64	Phoenix
1345		Mme. Yekaterina Alekseevna Furtseva (member of Russian Praesiditatem)	7/23/64	
1373	S.S.	Waldemar Boris Kara-patnitsky ("presently in West Berlin")	8/5/64	N.Y.
1378	State ④	Konstantin Petrovich Sergievsky	7/29/64	
1394	FBI ④	Aleksandr I. Zinchuk	8/7/64	Wash. D.C.
1409	FBI ④	Carlos Camargo (investigation to locate)	7/29/64	Wash. D.C.
1413	FBI	Richard D. Walker	8/11/64	Dallas
1427	FBI ④	Albert Alexander Osborne	5/7/64	Wash. D.C.
1437	FBI	Sidney Joseph Whiteside	8/17/64	Houston
1523	FBI	Warren Egbert Hefflin	9/18/64	Omaha
1539	FBI ④	Mrs. Bessie Fleckenstein	9/30/64	Balto.

④ Information on these individuals withheld for reasons of "National Security."

MEMORANDUM

August 1, 1967

Note: Charles Harrison is indicated
in WCR as a friend of Oswald's
& is reported to have been con-
nected in some way with Tulane
at the time. JR

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: WILLIAM R. MARTIN, Assistant District Attorney
SUBJECT: CHARLES HARRISON

At your request Tulane and Loyola Universities were asked to examine their records to determine whether or not one CHARLES HARRISON had been associated with either institution in 1963 as a student or faculty member.

I have this date been informed as follows:

ITEM #1 - LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

JOHN CHARLES HARRISON, admitted June 1957, graduated from College of Dentistry on May 5, 1962. While in New Orleans he resided at 534 Henry Clay Street and gave as his home address 314 Bravado Lane, Riviera Beach, Florida. During his studies at Loyola University he received one hundred and twenty-five dollar grant from the State of Louisiana. The American Dental Association records indicate that he is now in the United States Air Force attached to the 826th Medical Group of the Strategic Air Command, APO New York.

ITEM #2 - TULANE UNIVERSITY

CHARLES ROBERT HARRISON, Route 3, Plain Dealing, Louisiana, date of birth April 19, 1928, was admitted to the College of Arts and Sciences (pre-law) in September 1950 and resigned from the university on November 13, 1950. While in New Orleans he lived at 1038 Broadway.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN

For Ted & Boxley file

Dallas, Texas

August 15th, 1967

Mr. William Turner
c/o Ramperts
301 Broadway
San Francisco, California

(Note: I phoned his wife
+ Boxley in Dallas, 8/22/67.)
J.S.

Dear Mr. Turner

Anent your letter of August 9th, 1967,
I was at the Courthouse in Dallas, that tragic noon-
hour, and heard the shots (there were at least 6 of them),
and noted they sounded as coming from the area of the
"Grassy Knoll," and close to the railroad tracks.

This fellow, Clay Shaw, was not in San Francisco,
during the said noon-hour. I wish it were possible for
me to give you the full details, in a personal interview
with you. I would also trust giving the information to
Penn Jones.

My wife's brother, John Anderson Green, has
for many years been associated with his cousin, Joshua
Green, in the banking business, at Seattle, Washington.
Joshua Green is one of the wealthiest men in Washington
State, and is constantly being referred to, in the press
and in business circles, as the "Grand Old Man of Seattle."

I am an honor graduate of George Washington
University, LL.B., class of 1915. (John Edgar Hoover,
who is a buddy pal of L. B. J., took his degree in law,
at George Washington, year 1916. I share your opinion
of Hoover, by the way.)

I have no ax to grind, in this matter.

Just a word concerning District Attorney Henry
Wade in Dallas. He is beholden to L. B. J. Wade
aspirea to be appointed a Federal Judge, and so trails
along with L. B. J.

There are many who feel that Marina Oswald is being
protected by a "big boy" in Washington. Certain it
is that Marina has never been closely questioned by any
Government Agency.

Sincerely,

4512 Harry's Lane
in Dallas 75229

Arthur E. Stevens

Find File

May 7, 1967

District Attorney Garrison
New Orleans,
Louisiana

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Here are some strange facts or coincidences that might interest you:

The same oil man who bought the Oswald guns, which were the subject of the Fifth Circuit Decision, 354 F. 2d 225, was also the subject of a collusive use of another post office box, in Dallas, and on the same date that Oswald got the guns through his post office box, a Decree of the Interior Decision was promulgated, dealing with the use of dummies, in a fraudulent land scheme for oil leases in Alaska, using the other post office box.

One point seems to be had where been liaison between the post office bureau and the government land bureau, about the fraudulent use of post office boxes that might have prevented the delivery of the guns to Oswald.

I trust that you will treat this information as confidential and anonymous.

I do not believe that the Fifth Circuit knew about the above facts, consequently a motion to intervene, amici curiae, might have been a good idea, since by following these coincidences out something of further interest be learned.

Kennedy was the man of the government agent who interviewed some of the applicants using the post office box in the scheme.

Yours very truly,

Damon Weller
Damon Weller
P. O. Box 712
Boulder City, Nevada

Go. End File
April 21, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lynn Loisel, Investigator
FROM: Jim Garrison
RE: Additional Information from Noto

I just talked at some length with NOTO, and he remembers some more details about the truck and the man with OSWALD. I am giving this to you in the form of a memo right now so that you can have someone start immediately attempting to identify the man with OSWALD.

The truck had a sign painted on the side to the effect that the business was "TV Electronics Parts and Service" or words to that effect. It was a black and white truck -- black on the bottom and white on top. NOTO'S recollection is that the words were black words on a white background. He also recollects that the business was located on Broad Street.

He remembers further details about OSWALD (which I will not attempt to duplicate here because he is giving us a longer statement) and these added details confirm in my mind that this was LEE HARVEY OSWALD whom he saw on the lakefront. There is a problem about the year, however he remembers it as probably 1962 but possibly 1963.

The man with OSWALD was definitely a Latin. He was the driver of the truck and NOTO'S impression is that he identified himself as a TV and electronics technician. He was tall, thin and somewhat on the dark side. He had black hair and wore a mustache. The estimate of his height is in the vicinity of six feet.

It seems to me that, in view of the law of registration of TV technicians, it should not take us too long to end up with a list of Latin technicians whom we can proceed to check out at once.

JIM GARRISON

JG:lcs

For Local File

3

By American now living in Vancouver

CIA link claimed with three in Garrison probes

Canadian Press

VANCOUVER, Aug. 7 — A lead between the United States Central Intelligence Agency and three principals in investigations of former president John F. Kennedy's assassination is claimed by an American now living in Vancouver.

Donald P. Norton, 35, told The Sun in an interview Saturday he encountered Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and David Greenglass while he was on the payroll of the CIA.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of President Kennedy in November, 1963.

Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, has been indicted by a federal jury on charges of conspiring to kill the President during an investigation by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans.

David Greenglass, who died in Calgary, was a central figure in Garrison's investigation. Americans claim the assassination resulted from a complex conspiracy involving paramilitary groups linked with the CIA and dissident Cuban exiles.

"Norton first came to see The Sun July 4," says the newspaper. "Since then many details of Norton's story have been confirmed, but the authenticity of his central claims defy verification by normal newspaper investigation."

Norton, 35, originally is a native of Columbus, Ga., until last year he operated his own record production and distribution company in Atlanta, Ga., and said that Perrine, a pilot, was the contact man in 1963 on a CIA assignment to carry about secret material to Montreal, Que.

He said the money was to be used to support the revolutionary activities of Fidel Castro. He knew Perrine as Hugh Phillips.

"This man, known to me as Hugh Phillips, delivered to me the case which contained the money I was to take to the CIA contact in Havana," Norton said.

He added that he met Shaw in Alabama in August, 1962, before a CIA assignment to Monterrey, Mexico.

He said Shaw was with a man who gave him an attaché case containing about \$50,000 to be delivered to a "Harvey Lee" in Monterrey in exchange for another case containing documents.

"During the publicity of the assassination, which the man known as Lee Oswald was re-

vealed in the public, I almost immediately recognized him as being the same Harvey Lee I had met in September, 1962, in Monterrey, to whom I delivered the money."

"I believe this was for a revolutionary-type activity against Castro. This was a CIA assignment."

Norton said his instructions were to make his way from Monterrey to Calgary, Alta., where he made himself known to Monterrey, Mexico.

publicly. He was then approached and turned over the documents.

"My instructions were to get established in Calgary and to become very involved in local television and playing for one of the well-known restaurants in Calgary. The man contacted me."

The Sun says Norton refused to identify his Calgary contact and referred to him only as "a certain well-known oil company employee."

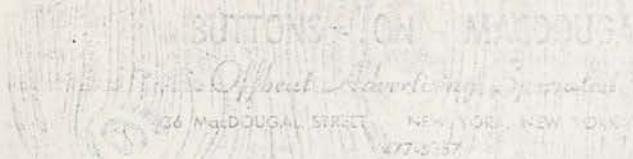
"Norton's activities in Calgary, apart from his CIA dealings, have been largely unconfirmed by the Sun," says the newspaper.

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dian



Aug. 10, 1967

Mr. Thomas De Riggio
Editor - SPECTRUM
1047 31st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

For Lead File

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your letter asking for more info re the Bismarck insurance man seen so Springfield mid-hour because he knew something about the plot on him to kill Kennedy.

Quite frankly, I haven't been able to locate the N.Y. Times account which mentioned Mr. Burten's name. Two Secret Service agents were there at the time of his stop on St. yesterday. I wasn't there, but my Philadelphia representative who sells buttons and posters for me was at the spot at the time. Her name is Lois Shaw, 116 N. 34, Phila. Pa. phone 215-244-5792, a recent graduate of Univ. of Penna. who is now working on her masters at U off this fall. I haven't yet had a chance to talk with George Shectman, mgr of Christopher St. Gallery who was arrested by the SS yesterday re my activities. "Does Mr. Burton annoy you? Is he a nuisance to other tenants?" and the usual line of horseshit intimidation used to break down witnesses. SS agent Michael Miskinis, Aug 5, '67 tried to intimidate George to become a witness to my "resisting arrest". Said Miskinis "If we can't make our present charge stick, we would want you as a witness that you're resisting arrest". I suppose this was to protect Miskinis against charge that he nearly broke my arm in making the arrest which brutality would have caused a king sized riot if the bastards had done the same thing to a negro. As you know, SS intimidation of two girls who were to accompany me to Wash. D.C. Aug 6, '66 cost them their jobs: to wife Linda Messina, 38 E 30, Debutant Lingerier 679-2112 and Bernadette Cullen, legal sec to Casey, Lane, & Mittendorf, 36 W'way, N.Y.C. (home address was 2765 Sedgewick Ave. Bronx Fl 6-5820). (SS agents caused Linda to change her unlisted home #)

This evening another federal agent (with cover of being a Westchester lawyer asking if this was a printing officelpaid as a visit, and blew his cover within 5 minutes. He was closely followed by another agent with half of hour and talked with Joe Marra (mgr. of Night Owl village night club & my associate) and ironically Bob Stephan another associate who came up with button title: "Support your local police or they will kill you". The last agent bought one and then left with admonition "Don't try to mail INNSERVACE across a state line. Other than another spy who watched my apt from across the st each mon. Wed & Thurs while reading a newspaper, things have been normal.

Faithful and true,

Austin Burton

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASH.

* Date 12/6/53

RAYBURN is a detective on the Dallas Police Department, specifically assigned to the Juvenile Division. She is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin and has been with DPD since 1970. RAYBURN was born in Dallas, Texas, on August 11, 1946, and was raised in Dallas. She attended HENDERSON HIGH SCHOOL and graduated in 1964. She then attended the University of Texas at Austin, where she received her Bachelor's degree in 1968. After graduation, she worked as a waitress at the Congress Club in Dallas, Texas. RAYBURN became well acquainted with DEANER and her son, LEE, during this time. RAYBURN described DEANER as being a "psychopath" who had great insight into other people's minds. RAYBURN stated that she believed DEANER was a good person, but she believed those around her could not see her for who she was. RAYBURN stated that she had no contact with DEANER after he had sold her son, LEE, to her. RAYBURN stated that she had no contact with DEANER after he had sold her son, LEE, to her.

During RAFFOON's acquaintance with STURM, she was arrested by the Dallas Police Department at a unspecified residence and charged with vagrancy. He has not

RAYBURN has known JACK RUBY for approximately two years but knows nothing about his business or personal affairs. RAYBURN has been in contact with RUBY since he was president of the Dallas Police Department, where RUBY was a frequent visitor. RAYBURN could furnish no information whatever indicating there was or had been any association between JACK and RUBY.

12/4/63 Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
Special Agent J. JOSEPH G. FISHER & MAX
ZIDORN/AMW/dm Date dictated 12/6/63

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2050, Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 3-25-79) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - 16

Det. JAMES MURRAY, manager of the Radio Box, 2017 Cedar Springs, Birmingham, Alabama, telephone AD 1-1855, was interviewed regarding the statement furnished by MARY ELIZABETH FERIN. MURRAY advised that DICK CHAMBERS, referred to in the statement as "DICKIE", was a regular customer at his place, as his former telephone number was 215-1215. MARY ELIZABETH FERIN appeared at the University Club, 1915 University, on two occasions. The first time, FERIN had several dollars and stated she was working at the University Club. She was a guest of a friend who was without her friend and did not stay over night. Several days later FERIN was at the club with her husband, ROBERT FERIN (not FERINSON), who was also known as ROBERT STANLEY, came to the University Club with ROBERT FERIN and had dinner there. ROBERT FERIN was a member of the University Club. MARY and her husband had many meals here from the University Club and could not remember CHAMBERS advising that he would go to the University Club. ROBERT FERIN stated that he and MARY were close friends and had many occasions at the University Club where they dined together. MARY advised she was residing there. ROBERT FERIN further advised he received a telephone call at the University Club from MARY, she did not say what she wanted, and was told to come over for her. CHAMBERS, a bartender, and was told to come over for the University Club. CHAMBERS stated that he did not know anyone by the name of EDGAR MOORE or MARK OR FREDIE HARRINGTON; neither did he know an Army captain whom he was supposed to have been running guns into

In reference to L.A. JEWELLERY, CHERRY stated that he was a Cashman and worked about 1940-41. Later worked in several police farms in the Dallas area. JEWELLERY dropped most of his effects in the Dallas area and left town, and CHERRY could furnish no information as to his whereabouts.

CHERRY stated that he betrayed MARY PERIN to be mentally deranged and was dishonest in her speech. PERIN's

12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1559
WILL RAYMOND GRANGER AND
SISTER OF VICTIM

Commonwealth Exhibit No. 3059-C-100-1

The following experiments were conducted by

The current Dallas telephone directory lists Mrs. A. M. McCall, 1011 Avenue, Dallas, telephone 7-1222. The City and County Tax Assessor at the above address is employed by the City of Franklin, 1010 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. Current Dallas telephone directory lists ABC-85555, 7314 Elm Street, Dallas, telephone 21-1715.

Telephone number DI 8-1715 was not in service
October 17, 1951.

Mrs. ANN BURGESS, 2211 Ross Avenue, Dallas, telephone 1-1224, is a woman in her late thirties. She is a widow and has no children. She is a housewife, or unemployed. She has been occasionally received those calls for a Mrs. BURGESS, who apparently is a model, but she knows nothing about it.

Mr. J. D. JOHNSON, 7014 Reservoir, Dallas, advised
the City of Dallas on the last 17, 1933, that he purchased the
city at the same time from Mr. HENRY and another.
He will remain here for a few days.

Miss BEN BREWER, 4419 W. 11th Street, Kansas City, Kansas, is now
Miss CHARLES BREWER, residing at 100 Madison Avenue, Greenwich
Village, New York, 10-116 and 81-141. She attended and
graduated from the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
She is the widow of Charles E. BREWER, deceased.
They had one child, Mrs. ALICE GAIL BREWER, 28, of
Albion, Colorado, her daughter, Mrs. BREWER called into existence
by the late wife was given up in Illinois and moved into
the home of her mother, Mrs. BREWER, in Kansas City, Kansas.
Mrs. BREWER is a widow, and has no children.

Mr. Louis E. GRODZISKI, 4001 El Cajon Blvd., San Diego, Calif., advised this office today in the Dugout Room of the Hotel Del Mar, San Diego, Calif., that he would be unable to come to the "PICKY" meeting or luncheon. He would be unable to come to the

BRISBANE said that he attended high school in the 1940s with a man named RUDY KRAMER, who, at that time, lived near Cedar Street.

BRANDI further advised that some time ago he was contacted by a JOHN MARSHAL who resides at 3830 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado. He said THIS MARSHAL had been a student at the University of Denver at that time. He stated neither of the above individuals were known as "Pete" or "Young Anthony" Brandi as he knows.

BRAUNSTEIN said that he has never heard of anyone known as BOBBY SCAFFLE TURNER.

Brunski said he is now employed as a "doorman" and valet at the Silver Palace Casino, Las Vegas, and that he was formerly a doorman at the Golden Flamingo Casino.

9/17/63
Copy for Sender
Scanned

For Lead File

(Note: This Salvation Army story
in Beaumont has come up before.)

Dear Mr. Garrison,

Jt.

I know you are having a hard time with
your case so maybe I can help you a little.

There's a show here that comes on over
radio station K.L.D.I. Beaumont Tex. from
10:00 P.M. till 12 M.P.M., the name of show at
the time I heard this lady speak was (what
do you think) that was about 2 months ago.
This lady said she works at the Salvation Army in
Beaumont. this was on the air in the Golden
Triangle so a lot of people heard.

She said that before Mr. Kennedy was killed,
Oswald stopped at the Salvation Army Headquarters
in Bmt., said he was broke & was on his way
to New Orleans, said he had a business
deal in New Orleans. So if you don't already
know what I'm telling you why don't you
call Salvation Army or Mr. Jim
Young he was the Moderator that night
I think at station K.L.D.I. Beaumont Tex.

Good hunting

\$25,000 REWARD

Offered For Two Missing Americans



ALEXANDER RORKE, JR.
37 years old
6'3" tall-220 lbs.
Black Hair-Blue Eyes
Fair Skin



GEOFFERY SULLIVAN
28 years old
5'11" tall-180 lbs.
Brown Hair-Blue Eyes

In a blue and white twin engine Beechcraft #6795T, these two men left Broward International Airport, Miami, Fla., U.S.A. at 3 PM Eastern Standard time, on Tuesday, September 24, 1963.

They filed a flight plan for Panama, but enroute changed their destination to Honduras. At Cozumel, south of the Yucatan Peninsula, they refueled and took off at 7:30 PM the same night for Tegucigalpa, Honduras. It is believed these men are in a Central American country.

A \$25,000.00 reward is offered by the uncle of Alexander I. Rorke, Jr. to the first person or persons to produce them in any port or city in the United States.

My nephew will be able to tell the informant what the motto of his branch of the Rorke family is, the name of the clergyman who married him and the name of his grandparents. Mr. Sullivan will be able to tell the name of his wife, children and his father.

NOTIFY BY AIR MAIL LETTER:

WILLIAM H. RORKE, SR.
3 East 53rd Street
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

PHONE NUMBER: Plaza 9-5550

NT
AS

Number : A.D. 19-1263
3609 Patricia
Dallas, Tex.

I passed Poplar Pacific. I do not know the sandwich with a friend of Commerce. They had food at the table next to the President being on the bank and I walked it. Two walking parallel people walking in the same street across the street for a few minutes and then there was a telephone, and the County Records building, or of this building that the third floor and there up the elevator with this walked to the information spot. So then I, there could borrow her telephone to that effect. So I stood sick no when I wanted and back down she to the elevator so the lobby I walked back the phone was pointing out that was on the third no to come with them. At no time did I see anyone, while I was across

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 68

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned subscriber, on the 22nd day of November A.D. 1963

personally appeared Phillip Ben Hathaway, Address 11021 Quail Run, Dallas

Age 28, Phone No. DT 8-6532
DOB: July 9, 1935 DOB: Chicago, Ill. Was: Lone Star Gas Co., Research &
Deposited and signed Ext 1371 Jerry
Development Dept. RI 1-3711 Ext 176

Just before noon today, my friend John Stevens Rutter Lawrence, who works with me, and I and two other friends left the Texaco Building where we work going to the parade. We were walking down Commerce up to Main and Main to Akard and while we were walking up Akard towards Main Street we passed a man who was carrying a rifle in a gun case. I saw this man walking towards me, walking towards Commerce, and took particular attention to him because of his size. I am 6'5" and weigh 200 pounds. This man was very tall, approx 6'6" or 6'7" over 250 pounds, very thick and big through the chest. In his 30's, dirty blonde hair worn in a crew cut. Was wearing a grey colored business suit with white dress shirt, fair complexion. I remarked to my friend that there was a guy carrying a gun in all this crowd and made the remark that he was probably a secret service man. I could very easily identify this man if I ever saw him again. The gun case was holding a rifle because I could tell there was a gun in it as it was a combination leather and cloth gun case and without a gun, it would have been limp, but it was heavy and he was carrying it by the handle and the barrel of the gun was up at a 45 degree angle. It was beige or tan leather and olive drab material.

We can place the time that we saw this man walking with the gun as I recall someone in the crowd asking for the time and they said it was 11:30A.M.

Phillip Ben Hathaway

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 1963

Lawrence Allen

Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Number : A.D. 19-63
Hathaway
Public, Dallas County, Texas

Continued

DECKER EXHIBIT NO. 5823—Continued

Lead File

18 August 1967

TO : DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT, HOW & LEADS
FROM : Mrs. G. Bosley
RE : JOSE RODRIGUEZ MARTINO, et al

1. A MRS. BLAETTER CLEVELAND (P.O. Box 63, Sandwich, Illinois, ZIP 60548, Telephone AC 312, 553-7332) telephoned the office this date and stated she had made and preserved tape recordings of all television programming on the assassination beginning about 2 p.m., Nov. 22, 1963 through the funeral for President Kennedy.
2. She stated that in reviewing a portion of one tape, she learned that the newscaster stated one, JOSE (or J.) RODRIGUEZ MARTINO had been arrested in Dallas about 1 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, that Martino was a known subversive and an acquaintance of LES HARVEY OSMAID, and that he had been interrogated but released by the office of SHERIFF BILL DEONER of Dallas.
3. MRS. CLEVELAND further stated that she has certain contacts in Washington, D. C., who have informed her that MRS. RUTH PAYNE of Irving, Texas, heads a Communist apparatus in that area, and that orders to change the route of the president's parade through Dallas were telephoned to those in charge of his itinerary from Washington only thirty minutes before his Air Force ONE landed at Love Field.
4. Mrs. CLEVELAND promised that she would make all her tapes available to you, if you would accept her invitation to fly at her expense to speak at a regional convention of the Patriotic Party in Joliet, Ill., Sept. 10, 1967. She states they have just nominated GEORGE WALLACE for president, and that they believe in the same things you do.

MARTINO (Mrs. Cleveland)

5. Mrs. Cleveland further stated that she had purchased a "montage" of newspaper clippings produced by GENERAL RICHARD WALKER shortly after the assassination, which he (Gen. Walker) was selling at \$5.00 per copy.
6. Upon request from this office, she consulted a list of her patriotic Party contacts in Texas, and suggested we work with:

- a. HAROLD KEEBLING
9728 Chriswell Rd.
Dallas, Texas
- b. FRED SPANGER
(Attorney from San Antonio, now in Houston)
who can tell us about.
- c. A PRINTER IN FORT WORTH
- d. Melville Varnard, Sr.
Vice President, Acacia Life Insurance Company
Houston, Texas

2) The person who told me this is a college girl
of very good sense and mature judgement but
as her town is so small and this is common hear-
say there, she would rather not become involved.

So here it is for what it is worth with all
good wishes for your success

Sincerely,

Bonnie M. Kreischer
Mrs A.E.
9923 Hurley Way
Dallas, Texas 75220

To the Bethel
for and File -
Mr. James Harrison Please acknowledge
District Attorney his letter -
New Orleans

July 23, 1967
Milford, Ohio

Dear Sir.

My name is Roland Stockland and I am presently working at Procter and Gamble in Cincinnati, Ohio. About a week ago I was loading a boxcar with bulk soap. I don't know what you know about the inside of a boxcar but sometimes there is some writing on the walls.

I happened to look at one of the writings on the wall. There was written: Lee H. Oswald 11-15-63. Some of my fellow workers came into see this name. We discussed if this could be a fake but we really never came up with an answer.

I decided that I would write you a letter and give you this information. The number of the boxcar was GARX 50847. The car was being sent to the Procter and Gamble plant in Dallas, Texas. This was another reason why I thought this.

was significant. I would appreciate it if you could give me any information about this incident because I have followed your investigation. I will be teaching high school in the fall so it might interest my students too.

Thank you for your time and consideration and I hope this information may be of some help.

Yours truly,
Roland Stockland

P.S. Mailing address

Roland Stockland
896 Mohawk Trail
Milford, Ohio

DISTRICT ATTORNEY



PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

July 27, 1967

Mr. Roland Stockland
896 Mohawk Trail
Milford, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stockland:

Thank you for your letter of July 22. Our research indicates that there is a certain type of person who goes around signing the name of Lee Harvey Oswald in out-of-the-way places, and this is most probably the case in the instance you mention.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing to us.

Yours sincerely,

TOM BETHELL

TB:sk

M E M O R A N D U M

July 23, 1967 (Typed 7/25/67)

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: MIKE KARMAZIN, Assistant D. A.
SUBJECT: LETTER OF E. M. BOOR, ROUTE 2, MC CUNE, KANSAS

Mr. E. M. Boor wrote this office regarding information. Mr. Boor can be reached at area code 316, 632-5169, Kansas.

Mr. Boor's information appears to be information which his brother, who presently resides on the West Coast, gave him. I have asked Mr. Boor to give us the substance of this information as well as to place us in contact with his brother. He stated that he would send us the information and should it prove useful then he would put us in touch with the source of the information. This information is forthcoming and will be given you upon its receipt.

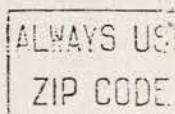
MICHAEL L. KARMAZIN

MLK/leb

FBI Seal or *4000*

Federal Housing Administration hired Sergio Archaca as Manager of the Birkley Apartment Hotel, in September 1965. He and his wife and 5 children moved into the hotel. Shortly afterwards he asked for permission for a leave of absence to go to Cuba to get his aged mother out of the country. Between September 15 and October 1st he took out a marriage license in Fort Worth. This was published in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. It later developed that he did not go to Miami or Cuba but went to Spain. When he returned he said that his mother would arrive in December from Cuba. The Hotel sold in November and out of consideration for his large family and his mother coming to this country the new owners gave him December rent as well as November--however his mother did not come to Fort Worth and he did not move out until sometime in January.

He was a man of unreasonable temper--he would just walk through the hall and fire an employee for no reason at all. He discharged a cleaning porter that had been with the Hotel 11 years because he used the house phone to call the engineers and tell them about a water leak he discovered on the way into the building. He didn't ask why he was using the phone, just fired him. His sauve Latin manners Latin charm that he could turn on could not cover up his firey temper. He could very easily have become involved in any kind of act if his temper were aroused.



50
50
50

D after transcription
of Wright's letter
 Send reply
to Turner

DATE July 16, 1967

RAMPARTS / MEMO

for Lead File & [initials]

FROM

Bill Turner

TO

District Attorney Jim Garrison

SUBJECT

Information Received from Mrs. Alan Wright, Laurel, Mississippi

Mrs Wright resides PO Box 905, Laurel, telephone 428-0739. I am sending you this in case the information she furnished did not get to you, although she said she had relayed it to someone in your office. In the light of the situation at present, her information seems more pertinent than it did at the time several months ago when she telephoned this office.

Her husband is incarcerated in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary in Kansas. He has been there since 3/66, apparently charged on a diamond smuggling conviction which Mrs. Wright claims is a bogus one brought by the Maryland Casualty Insurance Corporation. The reason he was framed is that he was in 1959 and thereafter involved with the CIA and FBI in Caribbean insurgency. He speaks fluent Spanish, was a personal friend of Trujillo and the Somoza family of Nicaragua. Mrs. Wright said her husband was represented by attorney Glenn Woodie of Houston, and mentioned something about her husband delivering two bars of smuggled gold to Lane Bertram, who was the Secret Service agent in charge at Houston. He also ~~also~~ had a DWI rap in Houston in February, 1960, and was sentenced to a year.

Mrs. Wright claims her husband has indicated to her that he has information bearing on the assassination—that the key to the assassination lies in Birmingham, New Orleans and Miami. He wants to talk to someone from your office or Ramparts.

ACTION: If you haven't sent anyone to Leavenworth to interview this man, it looks like it might be worth the time for Boxley or someone to go. I realize the above information is disjointed, but Mrs. Wright just didn't seem to grasp it all herself. In view of Wright's background, however, it would seem he could supply valuable information on the CIA and the paramilitary groups. At any rate, I will take no action at this end until I hear from you.



- Commis. a No.

1033

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

On May 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that one Martin (Marty) Abelow was formerly employed at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Houston, Texas. He stated Abelow was originally employed by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation but was on special assignment at NASA. He has since returned to regular employment at Lockheed and is stationed with that company in Sunnyville, California.

Source stated that while Abelow was employed in Houston he made a trip to New Orleans and to the best of source's recollection this was about the same time that Oswald was in New Orleans distributing Fair Play for Cuba literature. Source stated that Abelow brought back several items of this type from New Orleans and exhibited them to individuals around NASA. He stated on one occasion he heard Abelow state that he should probably furnish these items to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Source also advised that Abelow made a trip to Mexico City at a time he felt was approximately the same time Oswald was in Mexico City. He stated he did not recall the exact dates but based this assumption on his recollection of newspaper items regarding Oswald's trip to Mexico. Source stated he also recalls that Abelow made frequent weekend trips to Dallas, Texas, where he claimed he had an uncle residing. Source stated that although he has no indication that Abelow was acquainted with Oswald, he thought that the possibility did exist and for that reason he was furnishing this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its information.

*Commission Document 1033, unpublished, consists of
only this one page.*

Playboy
Conville
Mr Cim Garreson.

Dear sir.

Re: Oswald in Florida

i am well aware of the fact that there is many people who is wanting to get on the band wagon for some reason or the other. regarding your investigation of the kenedy case.

so you can disread this as pure fiction if you wish. on may the forth prior to the sasnation i picked ou harvy oswald at gainesville florida on my way north after spending the winter here in florida as usual and thinking he was a student hitchhiking home i picked him up and took him well over into the state of georgia and talked to him all the way i asked him if he was a student there at gainesville and he said quote. no i was visiteng my old man who lives here. well he isent exactly my old man but he is just like a father to me hes one of the finest persons ive ever knownen.

question .you said old man i presume he is eldery. answer. yes he is on social securerty.has a hobby of raising flowers and spends all his time among his shrubery and flower garden, he told me his name and where he lived but of course at that time it was of no important to me and there fore i did not memorise it. in our talk the subject of cubas invasion came up and harvy said president kennedy did a verry wise thing making them take the missels out of cuba and went on to say .

now hear this.quote President kennedy is a wonderful man and i think he is going to do a lot for the poor people.

now does that look like a man who hated him the president so much that hed shoot him just a fiew month afterward.

yes he defently told me his name was harvy oswald .

not lee or leon. i said the name is verry rare but the name harvy i canremember as i have an uncle whose name is harvy.

well that is about all i have to say endr the circumstance.as i have no proof that i ever saw or talked to himoswald.however one year to the verry day i did stop at a gass station on way north where oswald and i stoped and asked the station owner an' the same one who we talked to if he remembered me and the car but he did not even when i explained to him that i tryed to buy a spare tire because of a blowout we had on back down the line that afternoon. but he could not remember us.so there fore i had no proof .the man i saw on tv that got shot by ruby is the one and same that i picked upat gainesville. i thought it verry strange at the time when he said either that his family was in new orlens and he was going to dallas texas or his family was in texas and he was going to new orlens, i thought it verry strangs. at the time.

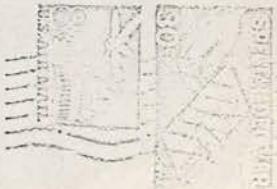
i hope you will keep this confidential just between you and i and any futher information i can give you ill be glad to do so.as i have always said that i did not believe aswald shot the president,he spoke to well of him.

i think you may learn a lot if we just can find the old man at gainesville.

William Montgomery.

William Montgomery

From W C Montgomery.
Rfd I Box 375.
Englewood.Fla. 33533.



For: Lee V

FRANK J. CASSIDY
"INVESTIGATIONS OF INTEGRITY"
P. O. Box 6372 Station "B"
Miami, Florida

Member
Dade Chapter
Florida Association
Private Investigators

State Licensed and Bonded

Telephone: 373-3855
444-7171

February 21, 1967

Hon. James Garrison, Esq.
District Attorney
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

The undersigned has followed with much interest through the media of the press and television your current investigation of Lee Oswald, et al relative to the assassination of President John Kennedy. I have been somewhat reluctant in forwarding this information to you; however after deliberating for several days I thought it best to acquaint you with the pertinent facts and let you be the sole judge as to whether it would aid you in your investigation.

Several months ago I was contacted by a Cuban exile who was given my name by a client. He stated that he was an experienced investigator in the Miami area and was seeking employment in the investigative field. I had several interviews with him and some interesting facts came to light; he had no experience in the field but had several jobs as a guard with Latin-American security agencies in addition to diplomas from various correspondence detective schools with certifications from patrolmen to captain, in addition and what was most interesting was a certification from some organization that he had qualified as an expert in "gunology"; he had approximately 10 to 15 badges and diplomas in his collection. The most astounding bona-fide credential he had though was a working deputy constable's badge and credentials issued by a constable from Dade County. This is further astounding in that he has never become a citizen of the United States! Further interrogation of him developed that he had no intention of applying for citizenship due to the fact that he was active in the movement in the overthrow of Castro. He further voiced his opinion that President Kennedy was responsible for the Bay of Pigs invasion failure. In his operations he had a female associate and together they opened an office on Biscayne Blv'd in Miami as "Business and Personal consultants" catering to Cuban refugees. I recently checked this operation and found that the premises are now vacated. Another fact has come to light in that his female associate has had psychiatric treatment, a conviction by the Federal Court for defrauding the United States Gov't, sentence suspended and who is also active in the overthrow of Castro movement. Her first name is Marcia, one of the names he gave was Antonia Moreno, an alias he assumed because of his admiration for the old time moving picture actor, his credentials bore other names which he maintained he was entitled to use under the Cuban custom

Page 2. Hon. James Garrison Esq.
of using his mother's maiden name.

In conclusion may I state that I am not in a position to judge
what value this information may be to you and if any further
assistance is desired please do not hesitate to contact me.

I do however have one specific request to make and in this I
must remain adamant-I cannot and will not divulge any further
information to the States Attorneys Office in Dade County. I
regret at this time that I cannot state my reasons except that
they are of a confidential nature.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Garrison

FRANK J. CASSIDY
P.O. Box 6372—Sta. "B"
Miami, Florida

AIR MAIL



Hon. James Garrison
District Attorney of New Orleans
New Orleans, La.

CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVATE



For: *less file*

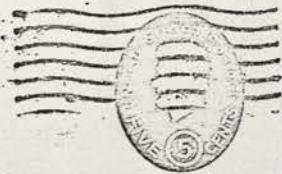
February 20, 1967

son:

I do not know if the following information would be a lead or not for you in your present investigation concerning the Dallas case.

In January of 1963 a Eugene Peterson was registered at the Allerton Hotel on West 22nd Street, N.Y.C. not to far from the Fair Play For Cuba on West 11th Street. Upon checking out, he left a few incidentals in the hotel room desk by accident or otherwise. One was a letter stating that he was enrolled in the LaSalle Business School of Baton Rouge Louisiana. He also left a block of torn unused Antiqua postage (four stamps), and a vinyl T A L A S tonn wallet. I only kept the stamps which I am enclosing.

Respectfully yours,
Anonymous



Mr. Clark Garrison D.A.
State Office Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

DJW JMK

for
MAR. 10, 1967

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

While in Mexico City, October 1963, living in an economy hotel near the Palacio de Bellas Artes, I knew a White American for about 24 hours.

Alleging that he was an escapee from a Georgia prison who had driven and subsequently given away an early 1955 vintage car to the Mexican who helped him from the border to the capital, he indicated a desire to secure late model CIA-type rifle-silencers to bring back to the U.S. as part of a scheme to intimidate and/or assassinate political personages.

He visited both the Cuban and Russian embassies with this scheme. To the best of my knowledge both rejected him flatly. Apparently disgruntled, he ostensibly returned to the U.S. to give himself up.

I do not recall his features other than he was a male caucasian, over six

II

feet tall and had what appeared to be several hundred dollars. I would guess that he was in his early thirties. He mentioned that his scheme involved the threatened assassination of top American politicians. He did go directly to both the Cuban and Russian embassies, I presume, he broached his plan to them. Apparently rejected he left immediately to take, as he put it his "consequences" at the border. This occurred toward the end of October 1963.

Yours very truly

Al Fotherston

941 N.W. 2nd Ave.

8700 JUL 19
700



VIA AIR MAIL
CORREO AEREO

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
New Orleans, La

R:D,K+J files

From Archie R. Streeter

ISP-PMB-87733-A

To Mr. Jim Garrison

(at Atlanta)

Dear Mr. Garrison:

28 February 1967

District Attorney
Orleans Parish

The confidential file no 16,523 of Deutsch, Kerrigan and Stiles, Councillors at Law, New Orleans, would appear to offer related material concerning your investigation into the Ferris case relative to the period of September thru December of 1963.

The disputed suicide of one Daniel W. Haas, Jr., Attorney at Law, and resident of Bogalusa, La., was the case at point. The estate contended that in their opinion death was by person or persons unknown. Ralph L. Kaskell, Jr. representing the above noted law firm, in the course of the investigation, uncovered several more interrelated suicides during the noted time period. As much as Deutsch, Kerrigan and Stiles represented the American Casualty Company in cross suit, it was necessary to prove suicide (or such unfavorable circumstance) to force the estate to withdraw its contentions.

Having verified and ascertained photographs, checks and related dates for Mr. Kaskell, I have been wondering why this information was not made available to you.

It is possible that you may find little or nothing by way of help in that file. However, if memory serves me correctly, I am sure you will reach some rather strange parallels between the two investigations.

I cannot offer further service to you in this matter. Certain circumstances came to my attention and I am making said available to you. I am a ward of the Federal Government and will respect those conditions applying as such.

I trust that you may now find such additional information as necessary to continue your impressive investigation.

Very truly yours

G. R. Shadley

NUMBER 87733-A

NAME Streater, Archie R

If written for one inmate by another enter name and number of the actual writer in space below:
WRITTEN BY _____

NUMBER _____

Inmate's name and number must be signed at the bottom of this letter and correspond with that on this coupon.

NOTE: Do not write on reverse side of this coupon.

Mail
Form No. 14

Letter sent to Following Address:

NAME J. Garrison, D.A.

Street and Number County Ct Hse

City New Orleans State La.

Relationship SPECIAL PURPOSE

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Last Letter to Same Address _____

Total Number to Same Address _____

FPI-LK-8-12-64-6,000M-3708

BOX P M B
ATLANTA, GA. 30315

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
F. B. I.

TO Mr. Jim Garrison
District Attorney
Orleans Parish
New Orleans, Louisiana
(ZIP No.)
70119

Re Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The assassination was the result of a plot by a group of ten men. The following are their names.

TONY ("TUBBY") DARCY, a gangster, in charge of the plot.

KEVIN FAWCETT, was Kennedy's assassin, but his name was not connected with the plot in the eyes of the law. He has since been murdered.

JACK RUBY, since dead of cancer, was elected to kill Lee Harvey Oswald.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, did NOT kill Kennedy, was killed by Ruby because the rest of the gang feared he would talk.

YUNG CHING, agent for Communist Chinese. Now an exporter, living in Tipura St., Rabaul, New Guinea.

RUDOLF TIE, Communist Chinese, now in Yuma, USA.

JOHN FAI, has since committed murder to protect the gang. Now in Dallas, Texas, USA.

BILL CANDY, a trader, English nationality, now living in Tottenham, England.

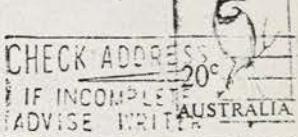
TOM RUCAN, a Communist, a trader now in Tottenham, England.

GREGORY PARKER OR PIMCAN, an American.

Some police knew about the plot, but were "greedy hams" and accepted bribes. A high-ranking policeman knew all about it. His name is Radej Tobcax (spelling of surname possibly wrong), and he is Polish.

Fawcett, the killer, was in the National Trust Building when he fired on Kennedy.

GREGORY POMEROY, Englishman, in America at the time, knew of the plot, but had no part in it. He is now dead.



Mr. Jim Garrison,
District Attorney,
New Orleans,
Illinois,
U.S.A.

To: *Borley*
File +
Good File

Mr. Jim Garrison
Attorney General
New Orleans, La.

26 Feb 67

Dear Sir:

On the subject of former president John Kennedy's death in Dallas, I wish to offer the following information, that I secured last year while I was living and working in Dallas.

A young man that I call a friend, told me the following while he was riding in my auto:

A close relative of his, either his father or father-in-law reported that "several police motor cycles were wrecked during and after the shooting of the president". The assumption being that an attempt was made to block someone's passage. I don't believe that this story has ever hit the newspapers.

You can check-out this story by contacting this friend of mine; Mr. Larry Carder
3046 Silvertown
Dallas, Texas

I wish you well on your search for the real truth.

Due to my military security status, I wish to remain unknown for the time being.

JCG

PS The man who originated this motorcycle story is or was a member of the Dallas sheriff's department.

Mr. Jim Garrison
Attorney General
New Orleans, La.



*(For lead file
Bob Jay)*

AUTHOR : J. EVETTS HALEY

53

A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON

woman named Ruth Scoggins, who renovated the house, adding the columns in front and giving it some pretensions of "the mansion where Lady Bird was born"—as glowingly reported in many articles since she became "the first lady of the land."

Mrs. Johnson was the youngest of the three children by seven years. Antonio Taylor, her oldest brother, with disabilities of minority legally removed, first had his third of the estate settled upon him in amount of \$26,000. In 1924 T. J. Taylor, Jr., was next paid \$40,500 as his enhanced third of his mother's estate.² The years passed without settlement of the interest of Claudia Alta, who had been raised by an aunt, had graduated in journalism from the University of Texas and married Lyndon, who shortly afterwards was elected Congressman.

On the 6th of November, 1936, Claudia Alta was joined by her husband, Lyndon B. Johnson, state director of the communist-ridden National Youth Administration in Texas, in acknowledging receipt of \$21,000 in notes from her father, T. J. Taylor, to be paid off at \$7,000 annually, beginning November 6, 1937, as settlement in full of her interest in her mother's estate. Thus her "inherited wealth" from her mother's estate, as repeatedly mentioned in the press, consisted of a total of \$21,000 in notes. In 1937 Lyndon B. Johnson, made his successful race for Congress, according to one of his intimate biographers, on \$10,000 loaned by his wife out of her inheritance, though by the official records she had not yet been paid a penny from her mother's estate.^{2a}

² *District Court Records*, Volume X, p. 95, and *County Court Records*, Vol. 130, p. 105, Harrison County.

^{2a} *Deed Records*, Harrison County, vol. 221, p. 183. Of late this story has been revised to the effect that the campaign money was "borrowed from her father against the inheritance." *U.S. News and World Report*, May 4, 1964.

AUTHOR : J. EVETTS HALEY

54

A TEXAN LOOKS AT LYNDON

Times change, but not the motivations of human nature; not the moral and spiritual principles upon which civilized society depends. The celestial spheres sail on in their sure and certain orbits, suggesting something eternal, while America sports and plays on, engrossed with "social progress," and the dirty Duval deal is "past history."

Coke Stevenson, a forgotten man, lives sadly in seclusion on his remote ranch in the hills of Texas. George Parr, citizenship restored by President Truman, flourishes and prospers—still a tremendous political power in South Texas, while the prominent figures who fought him hardest are gone, some having paid with fortune, blood and life. Justice Black still sits on the Supreme Bench, a leading figure in its steady and unspeakable usurpation of power, while John Connally, Lyndon's right-hand man in the Duval stool, is Governor of "the great state of Texas."

And Lyndon Baines Johnson, the master devotee of power and politics as "the art of the possible," is President of the United States at the most critical period in history.

In its incipiency, public sanction of immorality, assassination and illegitimacy may seem a local if not a minor matter. But the malignancy spreads! What a strange coincidence that Lee Harvey Oswald, on his return from Mexico shortly before the Kennedy assassination, defected from Laredo to stop and spend the night in "search of a job" at Alice, in Jim Wells County, Texas, before proceeding to Dallas and his world-shaking deed!

All thoughtful men who have read the record of mankind can but stop, ponder and probably shudder. The judgments now will not be rendered by an impartial judiciary, which is apparently gone. There will be found in the distant verdicts of history, most likely under the

*R. L.
Jim Wells
County*

KIRCHHEIMER & KIRCHHEIMER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1304-5 SOUTH COAST BUILDING
806 MAIN STREET - PHONE CAPITOL 8-9477
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

February 27, 1967

D Rants? re
Lee Douglas Haaksma NEG.

District Attorney Jim Garrison
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Attached is original of letter which I received today and which will probably be of interest to you. The writer of the letter, Clarence R. Haaksma, is in the Rusk State Hospital and according to him is being illegally restrained. There is a possibility that his incarceration is a part of the plot that you have uncovered and which is receiving so much notoriety in the newspapers and on television. I do not believe that the information contained in Haaksma's letter is generally known although there is a possibility that your office has some knowledge of the matter.

While Mr. Haaksma is having his troubles at the present time he has always been reliable and trustworthy in the past. If you wish to communicate with Mr. Haaksma his address is below.

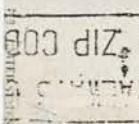
Yours very truly,

Joseph Kirchheimer
Joseph Kirchheimer

JK:vs
Enclosure

cc Mr. Clarence R. Haaksma
P. O. Box 318, Ward 9
Rusk, Texas 75785

District Attorney Jim Garrison



HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
806 MAIN STREET
1304-5 SOUTH COAST BUILDING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
KIRCHHEIMER & KIRCHHEIMER

For lead per

Connors in c with LeRoy Shaw

Leonard Feltman

1445-

Panjer 25

Terry Feltman

Mario Bermudez

Felis Turgate



District Attorney Jim Garrison
District Office Civic Center
New Orleans La

P-7

MEMORANDUM

July 17, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: MIKE KARMAZIN, Assistant District Attorney
SUBJECT: WALTER SHERIDAN - Information

- I. HERMAN FRAZIER, retired police captain, Huntington, West Virginia, office phone 525-5146, home 522-3432 called with reference to WALTER SHERIDAN.
- II. Stated SHERIDAN bribed or attempted to bribe many people in the Hoffa case. He has affidavits from these people which he will send us.
- III. Also suggested that BILL BUFFALINO, Attorney at Law in Washington, D.C., Attorney for HOFFA could help with information on bribes by SHERIDAN. BUFFALINO's phone Washington, D.C. - Sterling 3-0670.
- IV. I suggested he send us copies of the affidavits he mentioned for your evaluation. He stated that these people would be willing to come to New Orleans to testify with regard to SHERIDAN's case.

M. L. KARMAZIN

cc: Louis Ivon
James Alcock
Andrew Sciambra

For lead file

P. O. Box 7171
Metairie, Louisiana
23 June, 1967

The Honorable James Garrison, District Attorney
Parish of Orleans
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

*Who is
Robert Blanchette?
Or Planstette
or Planstette*

Dear Mr. Garrison:

With reference to the testimony of Mr. Russo concerning the plan to triangulate the fire, several times during the post assassination afternoon both A B C Radio and C B S Television carried a report of an unfired rifle being picked up at the scene of the assassination. Tapes of these broadcasts are probably available.

If Gordon Novel and Robert Blanchette were associates during the assassination planning period, investigation of Mr. Blanchette's close associates might provide further information.

Reply Rumor persists that a close member of the family controlling W D S U is a fugitive from arrest on a warrant charging espionage. If the rumor is true, surely the public would find an interesting connection between this relationship and the N B C attack on your investigation.

I join the many who wish you success with your investigation.

Very truly yours,

D. Mack Piersol
D. Mack Piersol

*For Lead file
Excerpt from Robert Richter article
people on the grassy knoll.*

-16-

Should there be a man on the knoll--or men--then the Warren Report was wrong, but their error could really only be of significance if the man or men were involved in the assassination.

One of the many confusions about the assassination is that so many people in Dealey Plaza, and especially those standing on or near the knoll, believed they heard shots coming from that knoll. Police officers rushed up there right after the shots. Jean Hill, an eyewitness, told the Warren Commission she saw a man running on the top of the knoll right after the shots; heading for the fence and then disappearing.

Within 15 minutes after the shooting, the first police broadcast was that the suspect was carrying a 30-30 rifle.

Julia Ann Mercer told the FBI she saw a truck with the sign "Air Conditioning" on its side, parked right below the knoll less than an hour before the shooting. She said she saw a man take a gun case out of the back of the truck and head up the knoll. The truck left, the man was never found, and Miss Mercer was never called upon to testify by the Commission.

The FBI and the Dallas police tried to find the truck and the driver. A man they thought was the driver denied being there. Either the man was lying or the trail ended with a blank. The documents on this incident don't say.

Thayer Waldo, a veteran reporter in Texas, reported overhearing remarks in the Dallas police headquarters that a Mauser had been found on the roof of the School Book Depository Building. When it was later determined Oswald's rifle was the assassination weapon, and that it was found on the sixth floor of the building, Waldo wrote that he assumed the rifle supposedly found on the roof was an error.

But to add confusion to the whole matter, Waldo said that he asked Captain Glenn King of the Dallas Police Department about it, King said "Oh, the Mauser turned out to belong to a guard on the roof, and he

*Journal
newspaper*

when

Governor Connally, however, flatly asserted that he had been struck by a separate bullet, after Kennedy was first struck in the neck. While the Commission contended that Connally simply had a delayed reaction, doctors who testified stated it was unlikely that the Governor would have had delayed his reaction, since bone was struck--acknowledging the possibility of a delay if only flesh had been struck.

The Missing X-Rays

Further doubts were raised by the drawing by one of the doctors--James Boswell--at the autopsy of the President. Dr. Boswell marked on his drawing the places on the President's head and body that the bullets struck.

One of his markings was for a wound in the back that seemed to coincide with bullet holes found in Kennedy's jacket and shirt. But notations on the drawing stated that the measurement for the mark was actually higher on the back than the drawing suggested.

If that was the case, then the wound in the body no longer coincided with the bullet holes in the clothing. The explanation that Kennedy's jacket was somehow bunched up did not satisfactorily explain how a tight fitting shirt was also bunched up four or five inches, if it was.

But the bullet hole in the body had to be up in the back of the neck in order to have it exit in a downward angle at the throat, and continue on to hit Governor Connally. If the wound was actually where Dr. Boswell marked on Kennedy's back, then either a rifle was fired from the street behind the President, or a weapon was fired from the front, and the back wound was an exit wound from the bullet first striking the throat.

To add more confusion, the FBI Report on the assassination, which was not published in the Warren Commission volumes, stated that the back wound was where Dr. Boswell noted in the first place.

Dr. Humes, the surgeon who wrote the autopsy report, burned his first draft, then filed a statement stating he burned his notes. Either practice was described to me by forensic pathologists as bordering on malpractice.^Q The final published autopsy report, undated and not released until months after it was said to have been written, did not include any mention of the well-known fact that Kennedy had Addison's disease. Pathologists tell me an autopsy, properly conducted, would have included this information.

Somebody made mistakes. Or somebody is trying to cover up errors. Or someone is trying to cover up significant information that could even mean more wounds, and thus conceivably more weapons and more assassins.

The easiest way to clear/much of the mystery would be to examine the X-rays and autopsy photos taken of Kennedy's body.

But these are classified until 1971, according to arrangements made by the Kennedy family with the National Archives.

When the X-rays and photos are finally revealed, it is likely that they will show the number and origin of wounds, and perhaps put most of the doubts to rest. The delay in de-classifying them can only add to and prolong doubts.

The Head Snap

In the film taken of the assassination by amateur Abraham Zapruder, President Kennedy's head and body can be clearly seen to be moving sharply backwards and to the left, after the fatal bullet struck his skull.

to his eyewitness position, by the FBI, he could not identify
a stranger in the same window.

But other witnesses testified they did see a rifle
sticking out of the window--although none of them could identify
the rifleman.

Not every eyewitness was questioned, and at least two
of them ~~saw~~ said they saw more than one man next to
the one with the rifle.

Flr¹? Mrs. Eric Walther, who told police and FBI agents she saw
two men--but not on the sixth floor--was not questioned by the
Commission.

Arnold Rowland, who also said he saw two men, was questioned
by the Commission. But because his first revelation of this was
before the Commission and not in prior statements to the FBI
(although Rowland said he told the FBI he saw two men, but they
simply did not put it in their reports), the Commission questioned
his truthfulness and checked out his background to prove he lied
about his school and job record, thus seeking to discredit
his reliability as an eyewitness to the assassination.

How was Oswald identified so quickly? Brennan's report
to the police apparently was not their first eyewitness statement.
At 12:45 p.m. the police broadcast a description of a man leaving
the area with a 30-30 rifle, 5'10", 165 pounds. This did not
square with Oswald's description; he was shorter and 30 pounds
lighter, and did not have a rifle with him when he left the
building.

In contrast to the pale, nervous reaction described for
Oswald when a friend of his, George deMohrenshildt, suggested
Oswald had tried to shoot General Edwin Walker (which the

Commission concluded Oswald did), there is the cool denial of guilt Oswald maintained throughout his interrogations after his arrest.

If Oswald shot at and missed Walker, this only added doubts about his ability as a marksman. With Walker, Oswald may have had a motive for killing, hatred by a supposed left-winger of a well known right winger.

But this did not add clarity to any motive Oswald may have had in shooting the President, and the Commission could not clearly come up with a motive. If he did shoot Kennedy why did he steadfastly deny it, when his presumed best motive would have been the belief he was doing something right?

Procedures

So at every step along the way, despite the voluminous investigation by the Warren Commission, confusion, doubts and contradictions occurred.

It was up to the Commission to cut through the cloudiness, the conflicting witnesses, the hard and the circumstantial evidence, the many reports that led nowhere. Their judgment had to be based on reasoned examination and evaluation of the mountains of material collected for them and from their questioning several hundred witnesses directly.

But unfortunately, confusion and doubts arose here, too. as author Edward Epstein noted in Inquest, the members of the Warren Commission attended sessions only sporadically, from 6% to 79%, with the average less than 50%. They relied extensively on senior counsel members, who in turn relied heavily on junior lawyers, who in turn got their information primarily from the FBI, CIA, Secret Service and other agencies.

A Last Mystery and Conclusions

While it is possible that none of the doubts listed here add up to a valid case disproving the Warren Commission's conclusions that Oswald and Ruby each acted separately and alone, it is clear that enough doubts have been raised to last a long time.

Led me add one of my own.

D On the day of the assassination, within seventy minutes after the President had been shot, the New Orleans Secret Service received a phone call from their counterpart in Dallas, asking that a man named Jack Martin be checked out.

At 2:16 p.m., twenty-six minutes after Oswald had been arrested, the New Orleans Secret Service got another call from Dallas Secret Service, again asking that Martin be checked out.

This time the caller, a clerk in the Dallas office, said that Martin was a possible suspect in the assassination, and the only thing known about him was that he belonged to a peculiar religious cult.

D A Secret Service man went to the small town of Goldonna, Louisiana, where Martin was known to have lived, and found out that he had been last known to be in Texas, and never had useful employment. In addition to a few other details about the man's family, nothing more significant was learned.

This information was phoned several hours later by John Rice, Secret Service chief in New Orleans, to Dallas. He was told to forget it, as Oswald had already been found to be the assassin.

Martin had been suspected, as a document reveals in the National Archives, because of some suspicious remarks he had made. What he said, who heard the remarks, who told the Secret

THE TRAVELERS INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: _____ Location _____
FROM: _____ LOCATION: _____ DATE: _____
SUBJECT: _____

March 3, 1967

Dear Jim,

Please accept this small donation to your investigation fund along with my congratulations and sincere best wishes on such an important undertaking. Keep up the good work.

Thought your office might not have the name of Alvin Beaubouef as mentioned on David Ferrie's automobile policy. They were also together on a Gulf Station business venture on Vets Hwy. at a later date. The Travelers wrote all the coverage on this business but soon cancelled because of investigation reports.

I'm sure you have all of this but decided to send it along anyway.

Yours truly,

Benny Spear

MP-FAMILY
AUTOMOBILE POLICY
PROPOSAL AND DECLARATIONS

ATTORNEY

INS. APPL.	WATER	POLICY CHECKER	MAIL CHECKER	COUNTERSIGNED	POLICY	PROPOSAL INDEX
N/S						
N-63	NP-9314821			N.DRL-S 937	85293	= 11/21/63CC
ST. CITY TOWN 0551	66	PA	W/P			
SINCLAIR AGCY INC/SPEAR AVERY V						
R-63						

Item 1. Named Insured

Address (No., street, town, county, state)
The owned automobile will be principally garaged in the above town, county and state, unless otherwise stated herein:

DAVID W FERRIE

3330 LA AVE
NEW ORLEANS LA (ORLEANS PH)

Item 2. Policy Period:

From NOV 13 1963 to NOV 13 1964

Item 3. Description of owned automobile or trailer:

#1 2A-61 COUET SWGN 4DR6CYL M#1H22U908912

#2

CLASS TERM. LTS. FRM COV. COLL. SYM. AGE BURCHARGE AM. FR

#1 1210-32 0101 .01 .01 74 3 3

#2

N/U PUR. DATE
U 110163

Item 4. Coverages

	Limits of Liability	Premiums \$	Totals	Com. Rate
A. Bodily Injury Liability	each person \$ 5 ,000	\$ 96.00	10	
B. Property Damage Liability	each occurrence \$ 10 ,000	\$ 48.00	21.50	10
C. Medical Payments	each person \$ 5 ,000	\$ 36.00	58.00	25
D. Total Disability	weekly indemnity \$	\$		
E. Death Indemnity	principal sum \$	\$		
F. Family Protection	each person \$,000		60.00	CAR 2
G. (1) Comprehensive-Excluding Collision	ACV \$ 100	\$ 19.00		
(2) Personal Effects				
H. Collision	ACV Less \$ 100 deductible	\$ 58.00		
I. Towing and Labor Costs	per disablement \$ 25.00	\$ 2.50		
Symbol numbers of endorsements forming a part of this policy on its effective date:	Total Premium	\$ 175.50		

If the premium is payable in installments (not applicable in Texas):
\$
instalment payment premium charge included.
Premium Payable:
\$

Item 5. Any loss under Part V is payable as interest may appear to the named insured and (Name and Address)

Item 6. (1) Each insured under Coverage D is engaged in a remunerative occupation, and (2) the sum of the weekly indemnity afforded by this insurance and by all personal accident insurance carried by such person is not more than two-thirds of his average weekly earnings during the past 12 months. Exception:

Item 7. During the past three years no insurer has canceled insurance issued to the named insured, similar to that afforded hereunder, unless otherwise stated herein:

Item 8. When this policy is rated pursuant to a Driver Record Classification Plan or Safe Driver Insurance Plan, a copy of the application for this policy is attached and forms a part of these declarations. (Not applicable in Texas)

*12:01 A.M., standard time at the address of the named insured as stated herein.

OFFICE NO Name Birth Date Drivers License No. Date of Acc. or Conviction

DAVID W FERRIE 3/28/83
ALVIN BEAUBOEUF 9/17/44

Driver ✓
Holder ✓ 11-13-63

11/21/63CC

THE TRAVELERS

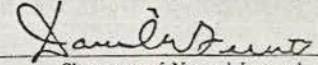
Hartford, Connecticut

Rejection of Family Protection
(Uninsured Motorists) Coverage—Louisiana

In accordance with the option permitted by Section 1406 of Title 22 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, the undersigned hereby rejects the opportunity to purchase coverage for damages for bodily injury which the insured may be entitled to recover from the owner or operator of an uninsured motor vehicle.

Effective date 11-13-63

MP-9314821


Signature of Named Insured

DAVID W FERRIE

SINCLAIR AGCY INC/SPEAR AVERY V

C-9719 10-62 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

EXTREMELY IMPRTANT

District attorney
J. A.

Pls eye witness to the following
If you would like to place Shaw, or
Bertand and Lamberty and pick up information
concerning Dashay T. T. S. run and talk to
(Edward Finner) U.S. P. Atlanta As.

Signed
Interested & Concerned
7-17-67

Noted

I was unable to find any record
on the above named subjects in record
room of B. of L.

J. N. Clark

FBI: 1204-7
4
Lead file

Mr. Jim Garrison
District Attorney
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

We have followed your investigation with interest and hope you ever success.

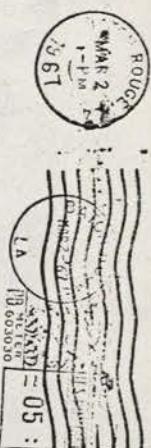
I would like to pass on some information to you that might be helpful although you are probably aware of this information.

I had a good friend with the FBI in New Orleans for several years prior to about 1963, Will Hayden Griffin. I'm sure you probably knew him. He was considered the king of bourbon street and knew as much about the underworld there as anyone probably. He left from there assigned to Dallas. I have the opinion that he might shed some light on people there who he knew in his work. I believe he would help you officially or unofficially.

Sincerely

Anonymous

Mr. Jim Garrison
District Attorney
Orleans Parish
New Orleans, La.



2700 TURNER
70119

For lead file
of
Boley

Note: re L170 & "Civil Rights"

In the summer of 1963 I was an advisor to the local youth council, National Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People in Wheeling, W. Va. In July a white woman (whom I had seen at meetings of our local American Ass'n Chapter for the United Nations and Unitarians) and a Negro woman visited me and sought my help to build a NAACP youth council in Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

From this day on both women were in and out on work on the march in Washington and organization of a local Congress of Racial Equality chapters.

I learned during this time that both women had connections with the underworld. The white woman, Jackie Snodgrass, of Martin's Ferry, had casually mentioned that a cousin of hers would be coming up from the South and would need an apartment. She asked if I would show him some rooms that I had available.

In the second week of October she brings "her cousin" to my place to look at apartments.

She introduced him to me as Lee Oswald. The man was not the real Lee Oswald. I noticed that the man was not interested in renting. I had a feeling they came for other reasons.

The woman told me her cousin was active in the Civil Rights Movement in the South. She also informed me she was going to take him to the CORE meeting that week. However, the man she took to this meeting was introduced as Norman. I was not at this meeting but learned that he was a "rough unruly character" in appearance.

No more was mentioned about "this cousin" until November 20th, a group of us were discussing the arrest of the chairman of our local CORE chapter, a Negro, Lee Johnson. At this meeting the Negro woman, Thelma Wheeler of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, wanted so much to tell me something but seemed extremely frightened.

Jackie Snodgrass was not at this meeting at its beginning until Linda Johnson (wife of Lee) Bridgeport, Ohio, went to the 'phone and called her to come down. It was at this meeting. It was after this meeting Jackie Snodgrass said to me that she would be going to Louisiana next week (would be Nov. 25th) to see her Cousin Lee.

Two days later President Kennedy was assassinated.

Thelma Wheeler (the Negro woman who had first come to me with Jackie Snodgrass to get me to help in organizing the Youth Chapter in Martin's Ferry) called me to tell me Jackie Snodgrass was in the hospital, had a nervous breakdown and "guard" was stationed at her door around the clock.

Around the middle of December 1963, Linda Johnson called me asking if I would testify at her husband's trial. She then asked me to talk to Jackie. Linda was calling from her place. We exchanged a few words in which she told me she had been very ill but was feeling better. I haven't seen or talked to her since.

In January 1964, a local underworld figure (Paul Hankish), a person that Jackie Snodgrass called a friend and whose wife, Pat, was Jackie's close friend) was entering his car when a bomb exploded, ripping off both legs but not killing him. Seeing his picture in the paper that day I recognized him as the man Jackie Snodgrass introduced to me as Jack Lee Oswald.

A newspaper account of the story stated "A woman friend told police Paul Hankish was bombed because he would not go to Louisiana in November." The woman mentioned was Jackie Snodgrass who was constantly at the hospital with the wife of Hankish.

Some interesting observations I had made in re-living the months from July through August.

(1) Jackie Snodgrass was very interested in securing a good attorney.

(2) She and Thelma Wheeler in November 1963 made several attempts to see me to tell me "something".

(3) Thelma Wheeler (operated her joint in Martin's Ferry) said, "In my work I hear many things- even things I should not hear."

(4) Thelma Wheeler was under a lot of tension saying she wanted to tell me "something" but was scared and was crying for days.

(5) Jackie Snodgrass warns Thelma Wheeler to keep her mouth shut and threatened her with selling dope. This was also Nov. 20th.

(6) Around 10 p.m. on Nov. 20th, Jackie Snodgrass called me saying, "Thelma better keep her mouth shut or disaster would fall on all of us. This puzzled me. I thought Thelma Wheeler had information which would help against the CORE Chairman, Lee Johnson, but had fears. He had been accused of robbing a bus driver on Nov. 4, 1963, of \$40.00.

(7) Jackie Snodgrass and a male friend, Jimmie Matthews, whom she had brought to the local Unitarian meetings, had warned me the FBI had been watching my home, would have pictures of my house in the papers; pictures were taken of people coming. This was when we were working on the March on Washington, when the local newspapers attacked me as a "Red" helping the local Civil Rights group with the "March."

This revealed they were in touch with the FBI. If the FBI had my house under surveillance, this was also told by the local FBI to NAACP leaders and the State President of the NAACP.

For Lead file

March 29, 1967

Mr. Jim Garrison
District Attorney of New Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

You have one Alberto Bettancourt a cuban who at the present time is living in your city that would bear watching.

He is married to an American girl, who at the present time is living with her mother, Dorothy Whiteside, 4019-A Clayton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. She is suppose to join him after the birth of their child.

For a while he lived here in Chicago, where he met the girl he married. He very suddenly left Chicago in 1965 for Miami Flordia.

In November 1965 he met the girl in Old Fort, Tennessee where the girls mother was living at that time, and they were married and went to Flordia to live.

While living in Flordia he would be gone from home for 7 to 10 days, where no one knew.

Then very suddenly he left Flordia for New Orleans, where he told his wife he had a contract to make parts for sugar mills.

He addmitted to me in a conversation that he fought with Castro in over throwing the Cuban Government.

He still has a mother, brothers and sisters living in Cuba.

Sorry I cannot give you his address, and I doubt his wife knows. He does call her by telephone on Sunday nights.



R Feary
S 92 Springfield
JUL 6 1963

8
JUL 6 1963

SHOTS FROM THE DEPOSITORY AND THE GRASSY KNOLL

In its Report, the Warren Commission claims that "no credible evidence suggests that the shots were fired from the railroad bridge over the Triple Overpass, the nearby railroad yards, or any place other than the Texas School Book Depository Building."

However, upon close examination of the testimony and evidence gathered by the Commission, there appears to be "very persuasive evidence" (to quote another Commission phrase) that only two of the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository and that at least one shot was fired from the grassy knoll (See map).

In the pages to follow we will examine the relevant evidence used - or at least gathered - by the investigators, the Commission and its staff.

ONLY TWO SHOTS FROM THE DEPOSITORY

The Cartridge Cases

In determining the number of shots fired, the Commission considered the following: "The consensus among the witnesses at the scene was that three shots were fired," "The physical and other evidence [a nearly whole bullet and two large fragments] compels the conclusion that at least two shots were fired," "The most convincing evidence relating to the number of shots was provided by the presence on the sixth floor of three spent cartridges..."

With a little circular reasoning, the Commission proves that three shots were fired and, having three empty cartridges

from the sixth floor, they show that all the shots were fired from the sixth floor. Almost.

They bravely add, "it is possible that the assassin carried an empty shell in the rifle and fired only two shots, with the witnesses hearing multiple noises made by the same shot." They might have added, had they been interested in considering all possibilities, that the witnesses did hear three shots: two from the sixth floor and one from elsewhere. Since there seems to be evidence of this being the case, we will consider what the Commission would not.

Among the evidence developed by the Commission in its investigation, and ignored in reaching its conclusion, was the fact that one of the three empty cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository had been ejected from a rifle at least three times in addition to its ejection following firing.

Mr. Joseph Nicol, an expert called by the Commission to examine the cartridge cases testified that there were three sets of unidentified marks on one of the cases.

Mr. Nicol: However, what you may be referring to is another set [of marks] which was only found on Q6 CE 5437.

* * *

It appears to me to be an extractor mark, although I was not able to identify this as similar to any extractor mark or any other marks on either 27, or 544, or any of the tests, 557.

Mr. Eisenberg (member of the Commission's staff): And when you say you were unable to identify them, do you mean they were not identical to -

Mr. Nicol: They were absent...Absent in all other cases."

Later Mr. Eisenberg asked, "Now, just to set this in context, I have taken the bolt from Commission exhibit 139, the rifle found on the sixth floor, and could you show the Commission what the ex-

tractor is on this bolt?

Mr. Nicol: The extractor is this semicircular piece extending back in the bolt, and its purpose is to withdraw the cartridge from the chamber at the time the bolt is drawn back. It rides in the extractor groove, which is machined in the head of the cartridge case. At the time the weapon is loaded, oftentimes this springs around, it first contacts the rim of the cartridge and produces marks such as these, or marks as I have illustrated on the three tests.

Mr. Eisenberg: Now, it is possible that the reason the marks were present on this cartridge case but not on the other cartridge cases you examined is because these marks were produced by dry firing as opposed to actual firing?

Mr. Nicol: This is possible. The weight of the empty shell would be different of course from one which had a projectile in it, so that its dynamics might be different, and it might produce a different mark - although in the absence of the accessibility of the weapon, or the absence of these marks on the tests, I really am unable to say what is the precise origin of these marks, except to speculate that they are probably from the extractor, and that the second mark that appears there, which I have indicated with a similar number, is probably an ejector mark.

Now, this I might add, is a different type of ejector mark than the mark found on the rim from the normal firing of these tests and the evidence cartridges."

Hearings, vol. 3, p 505.

Mr. Nicol and Mr. Eisenberg then discussed whether a person dry firing the rifle might have operated the bolt with different force than used in actual firing. It was decided that this was possible.

Thus it would seem that someone had introduced an empty cartridge case into the chamber, closed the bolt, the extractor springing around the rim causing different marks than on a loaded cartridge because the weight and dynamics were different from one with a projectile in it, then extracted and, probably without great force, ejected the empty shell, causing an indistinct ejector mark. This process was repeated three

times at least. Possibly the rifle had a full clip of loaded cartridges, the person ejecting only the empty shell.

It is therefore possible that the assassin had used an empty cartridge case to practice the bolt action of the rifle, which the Army experts stated was somewhat difficult to operate and would require "familiarity" in order to fire rapidly. After practicing, the assassin left the empty cartridge case in the rifle while carrying it to the Depository and ejected it just before the Presidential motorcade passed beneath the window.

Thus, the presence of three spent cartridges does not prove three shots were fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

The Witnesses

The Commission heard testimony from many eyewitnesses present at the scene of the assassination and received reports of FBI interviews with others. While the Commission used "the consensus among the witnesses at the scene" in determining the number of shots fired, it did not consider the consensus among the witnesses in determining the source of the shots.

It is obvious why they did not. Even the Commission's key witnesses, quoted at length in the Report, placed the source of the first shot somewhere other than the sixth floor of the Depository.

On The Fifth Floor

One group of witnesses the Commission found quite reliable, at least part of the time, were the men watching the motorcade

from the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, just below the "sniper's nest." While the Commission quoted them in the Report, it overlooked one important implication of their testimony. They agreed that although two shots "shook the building," the first sounded as though it came from below.

Bonnie Ray Williams: ". . . the President's car had passed my window... And then the thing that happened there was a loud shot - first I thought they were saluting the President, somebody - even maybe a motorcycle backfire. The first shot - there was two shots rather close together, the second and third was closer together than the first shot and the second shot, as I remember.

* * * *
Well, the first shot - I really did not pay any attention to it, because I did not know what was happening. The second, it sounded like it was right in the building, the second and third shots. And it sounded - it even shook the building, the side we were on."

Hearings, vol. 3, p.

James Jarman, another order filler in the Depository, also watched from the fifth floor. His testimony concerning the first shot agrees with that of Williams.

Jarman: After the motorcade turned, going west on Elm, then there was a loud report, or backfire, as I thought it was then - I thought it was a backfire.

Ball: You thought it was what?

Jarman: A backfire, or an officer giving a salute to the President. And then at the time, I didn't, you know, think too much about it." *D. J. R. in Ballard??*

Hearings, vol. 3, p.

Granted, a sudden, unexpected sound might catch a person off guard, but the sound of a rifle fired less than ten feet away would hardly be mistaken for the distant backfire of a motorcycle. And if the first shot seemed to shake the building, as did the last two, it is strange that they didn't think too much about it.

Near The Depository

Another of the Commission's star witnesses, one to whom they attributed almost psychic powers of observation, was also found very reliable - most of the time. The Commission quotes Brennan's testimony in the Report, but then had to ignore the obvious implications.

Howard L. Brennan "watched the motorcade from a retaining wall at the southwest corner of Elm and Houston, where he had a clear view of the Depository Building." He testified that he saw a man with a rifle at the southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Although he was only certain of hearing two shots - the first and the last - he believed he must have "subconsciously" heard the second.

Brennan: I don't know what made me think that there was firecrackers throwed out of the Book Store unless I did hear the second shot, because I positively thought the first was a backfire, and subconsciously I must have heard a secnd shot but I do not recall it. I could not swear to it.

Report, p. ;Hearings, vol. , p.

The Commission, of course, misses the important difference between the first shot which Brennan "positively thought ... was a backfire" and the second and third which he obviously thought came from the upper floors of the "Book Store."

Re: F. A. de Lacqueseaux
to B. Doy
Ex. + file
Lead file

Mr. J. Garrison

Dear Sir:

J. Francois de Lacqueseaux
72 years old live at the Senior
Citizens Home 700 Juarez st Apt
572 Laredo Texas. I was aboard
the Russian freighter "Balkanides"
at Puerto Gallo 2:30 P.M. Nov 3.
1964 or ~~1965~~ at which time I had
a Warren Commission Report in
Spanish, which I received from the
American Consul of Tampico Mex.
I then lived at 200 Centenario (Calle)
Tampico. (I still have this report.) The
Russian Commander of this ship said
that in Russia circles it is known
that Lee Harvey Oswald had associates
in New Orleans and that he arrived
in the United States at Laredo from
Mexico passed thru Laredo on his
way home to his wife in Dallas
but deviated or detained some.

AVE. MENDOZA No. 1209
APARTADO No. 2
N. LAREDO, TAMPS.

AGENTE ADUANAL
ENRIQUE B. MORENO G.

PATENTE NO. 847200
1964
TAMPS.

410 MARKET ST.

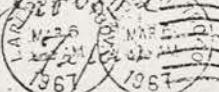
P.O. BOX 1503
LAREDO, TEXAS
AL TRABAJO
FECUND



Mr. Francois A. de Lacqueseaux,
Calle Centenario 200,
Tampico, Tamps.

one hundred miles from the direct route, to go thru San Diego to El Paso to apply for a broadcasters job at KFBC, but in reality to see George Parr at San Diego or his Brother George Parr in the 400 block of North 4th Ave or at the John Deere Tractor Co. This Captain said that Parr was interested in Mr. Johnson's future as Mr. Johnson had prevailed on The President J.F. Kennedy to have his brother Attorney General Robert Kennedy withdraw the charges against George Parr. They didn't say that Gerald was successful but they pointed out that Gerald was not a broadcaster and The Warren Comm. didn't mention this side trip, why? Also some body was supplying money to Gerald. I reported this conversation to the F.B.I. here in Laredo at that time, and they asked me if I thought that The President would by accepting like that, I said don't get him in this may is he would do something.
Respectfully de Laguerreany

François de Laguerreany
700 Juarez St. #222
Laredo



M. District Attorney J. Garrison.
New Orleans
La.

For Lead file

M E M O R A N D U M

July 13, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: Information received from Lt. Fruge, July 11, 1967

I received information from Lt. Fruge which concerns the Holiday Inn Motel in Lafayette, Louisiana. He learned from LOU DOMINGUE, who is a barmaid at the Motel, that right before the assassination there was a brawl in the lounge of the Motel. The person who was involved in the brawl had been drinking there and signed a bartab using the name of HYDELL. She later said that this person greatly resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She also said that prior to the fight this person was criticizing the Kennedy family in the bar. He was not registered at the Motel but apparently had been in a few times before this incident as she thought she had seen him before in the bar.

During the incident the person also dropped a pocket-knife on the floor. MR. HAROLD GUIDRY who was the manager of the lounge retrieved the pocketknife and the barcheck which was signed HYDELL.

At the same time MR. GUIDRY cashed a check for an F.B.I. agent who was in the bar at the time of the incident. It cannot be ascertained from any of the people if the F.B.I. agent and the person who signed the tab as HYDELL were together at any time or knew one another.

After the assassination the local F.B.I. agent came to GUIDRY and took the knife and the tab signed HYDELL from GUIDRY. They also asked him questions about the incident.

MISS JESSIE ROMERO worked behind the desk at the time of the incident. She has since left and is presently working at Martins Lake, located on the Breauxbridge Highway. She said that she had occasion to meet a man before and after the assassination who came to the Motel and who was a cosmetic salesman by the name of OSWALD. She said that she asked this individual after the assassination whether or not he was related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he said, "Yes, I am. So what." This person had blond hair, combed down, hazel eyes, short but apparently a good size.

Both ladies picked out a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from approximately twelve photographs shown them and said that this person greatly resembled the man in the incident. Two other women who may be able to shed some light on this are MRS. ANN DAVIS who now lives in Alexandria and MRS. MARY MALIGARI. These women were in the bar at the time of the incident and have not been talked to as yet.

It may also be pointed out that DONALD WATER who is the manager of the Holiday Inn is a very close friend to the F.B.I.

To: Underhill
cc: [Signature]

145 West 86 St.
New York, N.Y. 10024
April 29, 1967

Mr. James Garrison
District Attorney
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Yesterday, April 28, I placed a person-to-person call to you at your office, but you were with the grand jury. Later in the morning I decided to call your office station-to-station, did so and spoke with a Mr. Karmazin, who identified himself as one of your staff. I was prompted to get in touch with you because of a New York Times story published April 27, which quoted a New Orleans States Item story which said in part: ". . . still others linked to the Garrison investigation have been named as acting for the super-secret espionage organization (CIA)--- as informers, as couriers and munitions carriers. . ."

In retrospect I believe I may have failed to describe adequately a strange story to Mr. Karmazin yesterday on the telephone. Therefore, I will attempt to set forth here information which might prove to be a useful lead.

On the day following the assassination of President Kennedy, J. Garret Underhill, a weapons expert and formerly a military affairs editor who resided then in Washington D. C. appeared at the home in New York of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons. Underhill appeared greatly disturbed and told Mrs. Fitzsimmons that the Kennedy murder wasn't as cut and dried as it might appear. A small clique in the CIA were responsible, he said. Underhill said he knew the people involved (and that they knew he knew) and that he had fled Washington in fear of his life. (There is other information, but I won't go into it here.)

The Fitzsimmons were preparing to leave for Spain with their four children, had problems of their own and when they failed to hear from Underhill again put the conversation out of their minds. However, Fitzsimmons later gave this opinion of Underhill: ". . . Underhill had been military affairs editor of Life Magazine and a by-line columnist on military affairs for several newspapers. He was well known in the Pentagon, being on a first name basis with the very top brass. I can attest to this because he was quite helpful when I conducted a press conference in Washington for Winchester (Arms Company) during a meeting of the National Rifle Association. He was a Harvard man. I don't know whether he was ever in the official employ of the CIA, but he did refer to assignments he did for them, and unquestionably knew many of those people intimately. . ."

Some time in May or June of 1964 I recalled what Fitzsimmons had told me about Underhill and as I had met him a couple of times decided to write him. At the time I was struck by what appeared to be many paradoxes in the conduct of the Warren Commission investigation and

so wrote to Underhill in Washington. On June 15, 1964 I received a post card from Mrs. Patricia Underhill which informed me that her husband had died on May 8th.

I immediately wrote Mrs. Underhill a letter of condolence inquiring how Underhill had met his death. She informed me that she and the deceased had been separated for nearly a year at the time of his death and said that he had committed suicide.

I, again, wrote her a letter requesting the details of Underhill's suicide. On July 7th a man by the name of Paul ~~Ogle~~ Ogle directed a letter to me, he said, at the request of Mrs. Underhill. He wrote that he was an old friend of Underhill's and had been in touch with him much more frequently than she had since their separation. He wrote, ". . . I am quite sure that his comments regarding President Kennedy's assassination were hallucinatory. . ." adding that the deceased had had similar flights of imagination in the last year or so of his life. Ogle added that for a short time Underhill had been under psychiatric treatment a year and a half before his death. He then indicated that if there was any further information he could give me that I was only to write him. Shortly afterward I wrote Ogle a letter ~~in~~ in which I asked numerous questions in connection with Underhill's suicide. I never received an answer from Ogle.

~~STATIONERY~~
Ogle's letter to me was written on the ~~stationery~~ of Falcon Aeronautics, Inc., 324 Mills Bldg., 704 17th Street, N. W., Washington D. C. Investigation of Falcon Aeronautics, Inc. revealed its officers as: Paul Ogle, John Hanes III, General (no first name available) Hale (retired). Falcon appeared to have very limited business activity in the used ~~aircraft~~ aircraft and aircraft parts industry and had all of the outward qualifications of a CIA dummy corporation.

John Hanes III is said to have been an assistant to the Secretary of State for some years and was an assistant to John Foster Dulles in the 1950's.

Investigation in Washington revealed that Underhill had a letter of marque from the Israeli arms industry which authorized him to sell Israeli machine guns. Allegedly a gunrunner to Latin America took the model machine gun away from Underhill because of his erratic behaviour, but the investigator is convinced that Underhill "got around and was knowledgeable."

In September of 1964 I wrote my Congressman, the Honorable William F. Ryan, and without going into the nature of my inquiry, asked that he obtain the details of Mr. Underhill's suicide from the Washington police department. Some time later Congressman Ryan sent me a facsimile of the letter sent to him by the Washington police. In the letter the police said that Underhill was found in bed unconscious with a bullet wound in the head and an automatic pistol in his right hand. (Underhill was left handed---Ed. Note) Underhill, they wrote, was removed to the hospital where he was pronounced dead.

4. 10 41

In the course of my inquiry I spoke with Mr. Asher Brynes of Washington D. C. an old friend of the deceased and a well known journalist in that city. He and an unidentified medical student discovered Underhill's body on May 8th and in their opinion the man had been dead for some time as his face had already begun to discolor. Brynes, it developed, had stopped by Underhill's room two or three days earlier and when he entered Underhill's room at that time he had thought that his friend was asleep, so he had slipped out. The body was in the same position on both occasions. That, coupled with the discoloration of the deceased's skin, led Brynes to think that Underhill had been dead for a few days.

In the almost three years since Underhill's death I have offered this story for investigation to individuals at LIFE Magazine and ~~RAMPARTS~~ RAMPARTS Magazine, as well as to other organizations in related media. LIFE was at first interested, but I was later told that they felt that Underhill was emotionally disturbed, but not in those precise terms. RAMPARTS, I believe, have a continuing interest in the case.

(No) (O) The Fitzsimmons have returned from Spain and are living in New Jersey. Mr. Fitzsimmons is a magazine editor in New York. Before calling your office I spoke with Fitzsimmons and asked if it would be all right to volunteer his and his wife's testimony to your office. He agreed, but I know that his wife is a bit edgy about the matter.

In the light of the stories which have been printed recently about a possible CIA connection I felt it might prove useful to you to have this information. I gave both my home phone, (Tr-4-7548) and my office phone (Mu-2-6500 Extension 661/662) to Mr. Karmazin so if you wish to reach me I am available.

A published author, I am currently employed as a news-writer-editor at Television Station WPIX in this city. I fully realize that this whole matter may prove to be nothing more than another wild story based on the ravings of a disturbed personality. Still, according the Fitzsimmons and some others, he didn't agree to be that disturbed. In any event I think the matter should be investigated further. If you people are interested, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

John Donovan

For lead file

INTERVIEW REPORT * ASSASSINATION March 29, 1967

- William V. Turner

Subject: Clay Shaw - Possible Contacts in Bay Area

Thomas C. Breitner, 1430 Josephine St., Berkeley (525-8895), had previously telephoned the office with information about the possible contacts of Shaw in November, 1963. This will expand on the initial information.

Breitner is a lab technician molecular biology and virus laboratory on the California campus. He started there April, 1963. In 1963 he had a small office connected to the stockroom, and hence virtually worked with the stockroom employees. They were very cliquish, and extremely right-wing in their political views. They were, for example, anti-Semitic, and would openly use the term "dirty Jews." And they talked the superrace theory and other Nazi doctrines. Breitner says his relations with this clique were a bit strained, since he is a refugee, a Jew, from Hitler's concentration camps.

The identities of members of the clique:

Ivo Micheli, head of stockroom. About 45, of Italian descent, slim, building, ruddy olive complexion, brown eyes, medium height. Lives in Alameda.

William Funk, a technician or helper; tended greenhouse on roof of building. Age 42, 5'10", slim, angular build, brown hair, has a certain toughness about him, talks about hunting, lives in Orinda.

William Kunk, assistant to Micheli. Soon after was transferred but continued to visit in the stockroom.

Johnny LNU, part time worker. Breitner thinks his last name sounds like Reeb or Rebb. Age 16-17, slim, suntan, long face, brown hair, 5'10", immature, wore casual clothes, very militant on subject of German nationalism, drove Volkswagen, although Breitner saw some time later driving a Cadillac.

The overall head of these employees was Cerhard Burde, the manager of the laboratory. Breitner had the impression Micheli was his protege, and had been brought in from Ohio and Michigan. Burde was more sophisticated than the others and not as bombastic in his talk. As for Johnny, Breitner said the others seem to have some kind of a reverence for his father--on one occasion they talked about a big birthday celebration for Johnny's father. This man may be the charismatic figure here.

Breitner related that on the day before the assassination or the day of the assassination--he could not be sure which--a man whom he identifies as Clay Shaw appeared at the service window of the stockroom. Micheli was in the vicinity of the window. Breitner cannot tell whether whatever remark Shaw passed caused recognition, or whether they knew each other previously, but in any event the recognition seemed almost instantaneous. Shaw motioned to Micheli to join him in the corridor, where they talked earnestly for a while. Then they came inside the stockroom and continued to talk for a few minutes. Breitner said that several times Shaw smiled knowingly at him, presumably assuming that he

*End possibly
the clique's ring leader*

February 23, 1967

Friends:

I have in a previous letter said that I am an interne. I am not, but further I say I've heard nothing about it regards to me being insane, bad nut, stupid etc. I feel I can trust you.

I beg you to trust me when I tell you I've been looking for the Late Professor's assignee. We know who he is, I don't know how many more there are involved but, here is the tragic man's name or one of them.

Lee Douglas Hazen [Lee Douglas Hazen] born in Chippewa, Wisconsin
Moved to Houston about 1939 or 1940 to Hawthorne Street & Mason Street,
Belair, Calif. on Southwesterly St.
Cottage Park California 1958, Chicago
1965 and got home to Chicago Dec 1965
at work he moves to West End Southwesterly
U.S.A. but not to East or or the U.S.A.
Country he is known in Hickman County
as a deranged compulsive murderer
dangerous. Report that to Senator Robert

As ever,
Clarence R. Robinson
Clarence Peet Library
N.Y.C.

See file

Dear Sir:

The other night I read and heard on television the investigation you are conducting into the assassination of President Kennedy. Here is some information, though it may seem absurd, that may be of interest.

Back in 1963 I knew Clay Shaw only briefly as Clay Bertrand. You see, at the time, I was employed by the Bates Detective Agency in this area. We were contacted by so-called Bertrand and I was instructed to pick up in a sealed envelope an amount of cash (amount unknown to me) from Jack Ruby in Dallas to deliver to Bertrand in New Orleans, which I did. Before delivering it, I used our techniques and opened the envelope and found it contained only a mere \$1,500.00. The thing that baffled my chief and I were was why some one would pay us the first-class fee plus overtime just to pick up such a small amount. Upon reaching New Orleans I would not turn the envelope over to Bertrand until he gave me a receipt made out to "Jack Ruby me. (I was myself Mr. Bates). Immediately after the assassination I started to notify the Secret Service but was advised not to because we knew nothing about

either of the parties and didn't even know the address of
Bertrand.

After your investigation came out, I drew the same prints
on Clay Shaw and it is ~~as far as I can see~~ ^{as far as I can see} I don't see
any Bertrand. On my vacation, I learned that some night
which I never did turn over to Ruby from the agency and take
it to a handwriting expert in Nashville and he says it is the
same handwriting as appears in that newspaper of Shaw.
Although ~~on the night~~ it seems Shaw tried to write
back handed.

I am no longer with that agency as I have accepted
a government position. However, if you think my report
~~to the~~ ^{for the} agency at the time and the opinion of the handwriting
expert would ~~be of great value~~ ^{be of my assistance} I can obtain photostat copies
of such as long as you agree not to release my name
or the agency. I doubt that it would be of much
benefit to you, because it was my personal conclusion
since then that it was merely Ruby paying for
masochistic activities. It makes one wonder why Shaw
would go to such expense means to collect ^{with a smile on his face} ~~more money~~
he is an eccentric millionaire.

If you would like to look over everything
I can obtain I will buy a paper for the next

two weeks (Nashville Banner) and you enter an ad in the personals column stating (to the effect):

I will not be responsible for any debts incurred
other than my own.

Edward X. Krieg

If it is not in there I will forget the matter.
If it is, give me 3 days to have the errors made
and I will register them to you.

For Lead file

Mr. William J. Glittie
7820 Southwestern Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75225

July 16, 1967

Mr. James L. Alcock
Assistant District Attorney
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Alcock:

Re our telephone conversation Saturday evening:

At noon on May 10, 1967, I called for a cab from St. Paul hospital and within minutes it arrived from the Exchange Park cab stand nearby. During the ride to my home I asked the driver, who had said he had been driving cabs in Dallas for 16 years, if he had known William Whaley. He answered that he had, that Whaley had been one of his best friends for years. I then asked what he, and other cab drivers, thought about Whaley's death and he replied "Oh, 'they' killed him. You know, a whole bunch of people here have been killed..." and he went on to comment on that subject as well as the details of Whaley's accident.

He stated that he, as well as other cab drivers here, knew for a fact that Tippit had worked for Ruby as a bouncer in one of the clubs and it seems to me he said he himself had driven Tippit to work there several times as had other drivers. He also added that Oswald had worked for Ruby "for awhile." He remarked that he had known Ruby - what a character he was etc., using the words "real weirdo" with his stack of one dollar bills looped by a ten or twenty. He said, too, that Ruby had kept an apartment just off the North Central Expressway for his girls (with some unflattering remarks about those girls) and he had driven Ruby and these girls to and from that apartment many times. He also indicated that the relationship was not quite a normal one.

He told me, too, that some reporter - not from Dallas - had rented Oswald's now untenable room for a week just to go over it carefully inch by inch. In so doing he found Ruby's telephone number written underneath a corner of torn wallpaper.

I regret that I did not get either the man's name nor cab number. It is a 15-20 minute drive from the hospital to my home and this discussion lasted for most of that time. We sat in front of the house a few minutes more to continue talking.

Mrs. William J. Flittie
7820 Southwestern Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75225

2.

Everything I have stated here is of course hearsay. I know nothing about the cab driver nor his veracity. He was a nice looking man, about 50. He was most articulate and his grammar was excellent. At no time did I have the feeling he was just trying to talk big. He did say all the old time cab drivers knew all of these things and that the commission had sure covered up because all of this was just common knowledge around town.

As to Oswald's map and the mark at Hillcrest avenue near SMU: That mark is one or two blocks south of the Binckley avenue duplex in which the SMU professor (Wolfe was his name) burned to death before Nov. 22, '63. I have been told Mr. Wolfe was a former neighbor and friend of the De Moreschildts. I do not know this to be a fact - again just hearsay. I was also told that his personal library contained some very "interesting" titles. I do know however that the unburned volumes were donated by the deceased brother to the SMU library and I have personally seen one of those volumes bearing the donation inscription. I have now forgotten the title of the book but it was the so-called "Bible on Homosexuality".

I must repeat again that everything I know was told to me by a complete stranger and I have never met nor talked to anyone in any connected to the events of Nov. 22. I thought perhaps the above information might, in some way, be helpful. I called because I was (and still am) reluctant to become involved in any way, particularly by the written word...

Sincerely,

Elizabeth W. Flittie
Mrs. W.J. Flittie

For: Lead File

Miguel R. Yannelli
San Salvador
Central America

Mr. Jim Garrison
District Attorney
New Orleans, U.S.A.

My Dear Sir:

For weeks I have been reading with interest the investigation that has come into being concerning the death of President John F. Kennedy, since I think I have an item of great importance which is as follows:

In the year 1963 I left the United States on a pleasure trip for Central America, and stayed in Guatemala for several months.

On the 29th of March of this year, one day prior to the fall of General Idigoras Fuentes, at this time President of Guatemala, there was a shooting just outside the hotel where I was staying, and at the same time there developed on the inside of the same hotel close to the door, an argument between several journalists and a man from Texas (whose name will be registered in the records of the hotel); I having taken part in said argument since the aforesaid man from Texas had offended his own President, or John F. Kennedy, saying that he swore that if said President arrived in Texas he would not live because there was a plot against him, and that he (the man from Texas) knew and could prove that Kennedy was a Communist; immediately intervening at this point the authorities of the hotel to prevent this man from Texas from being beaten up since there were various groups of person who wanted to do so.

Eight months later, on the day of the death of Kennedy, I was in San Salvador, El Salvador in Central America, and was most surprised at the manner of the coincidence of the death in Dallas, Texas, bringing back to mind afresh the memory of the oath which had been taken by said Texan with reference to the crime and I immediately went to the telephone and

communicated with the Ambassador of the United States giving him the details and making known to him that I had been told ahead of time by a Texan who had predicted and guaranteed that crime.

I do not know for certain whether said Ambassador made an effort to clarify or to prove my statement but I am certain that if he verified the names of the rest of the North American Journalists that were in the hotel that night, it might well confirm what I said. Without more to say at this moment and hoping that this can help you clear up such a terrible crime, I put myself at your orders for the moment on 11th Street Oriente #124.

Signed:

Miguel R. Yannelli

For Lead File

Letter on the stationary of the
Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, New York

The letter is addressed to:

Mr. Chief of Police Jim Garrison
New Orleans, U.S.A.

On the top of the letterhead the words
"I spoke to Oswald in Havana"

Distinguished Sir:

I wish to inform you that the true guilt for the death of Kennedy is on Fidel Castro for the following reasons and it is the truth before God and man:

Item 1: Castro supported Oswald in everything he did from the time he arrived in Havana by airplane at the Rancho Boyeros, with four companions, they were put in the Hotel Colina (2 with Oswald) and the others in the Presidente Hotel.

Item 2: Oswald was trained and practices in G-2 and dressed himself in military uniform as proof of his sympathies. He left via Mexico with false documents and Ruby was with him secretly.

(The salutation and the signature of this letter are illegible)

The Advertiser

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PERSONAL

District Attorney Jim Garrison
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For lead file

MY OPINIONS ON THE DEATH OF J. F. KENNEDY AND THE OPINIONS
OF THE WARREN COMMISSION
(Special for Life Magazine)

Making a detailed analysis of points 1, 2 and 3 according to the photographs of the magazine where the observer stated that they heard various distinct shots from various directions and keeping in mind the position from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired, it is very contradictory to the position of the caravan of automobiles in one of which rode the fated President Kennedy. Thus according to the photographs the vehicles were parallel to the building where Oswald was posted and thus it is impossible that he could have fired with the firearm in a line parallel and hit an object in any place that was not located in front of him. Even so the marksman would have to take into account the velocity of the vehicle the velocity of the wind and determine what direction it was coming from and the initial velocity of the projectile, which was 2,700 feet per second. It is well known that a marksman cannot fire three or more times with an antiquated weapon in 4 and 1/2 second and hit the object as many times as there were shots fired taking into account the time that it takes to manipulate said weapon, aim with precision and fire at the same time. This is impossible to do with a weapon as antiquated and which was not automatic and still maintain the precision which was obviously maintained.

I am also not in accord with the opinions and conclusions of the Warren Commission in the sense that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. It is my opinion that in said assassination there were two or more persons who had their watches synchronized so that they could shoot at the object at exactly the same time, but because of nervousness or bad synchronization of said watches, someone fired fractions of a second ahead of time and for this reason the witnesses stated that they heard distinct shots in different directions according to the proof of points 1, 2 and 3 from which the shots were heard. Governor Connally could not have been hit by the same bullet that struck the President according to the testimony of Governor Connally himself. I cannot come to understand how the ballistics experts, were not able to or did not care to determine the quantity of shots that came from Oswald's weapon, since knowing the general nature of the bullet before it is fired and knowing the weight of the projectile you can determine the quantity of grams of]

residual metal remaining behind in the barrel of the weapon, if you know what the quantity of grams that remains behind in the projectile in the barrel, you can determine how many shots Oswald fired with his weapon. To make this proof, you simply have to weigh the solvent used to clean the metal of the gun barrel and weigh it again after the gun barrel has been cleaned to determine how much residual metal has been removed from the barrel. Knowing the weight of the amount of lead left behind on each shot, you can determine the total amount of shots fired.

All of this shows the incapacity or negligence of said experts or possibly that they did not want to clarify the truth of the facts concerning the death of the deceased and beloved President J. F. Kennedy.

My basic theory is that the author of this article (in Life Magazine) has a good deal of knowledge both theoretical and practical over the material since he is one of the best marksmen in the Dominican Republic and an instructor of infantry and automatic weapons. One of the motives that causes me to think that the death of the President was the work of a group of plotters is that, by pure coincidence, the author of this article, prior to the death of the President, received numerous letters from the United States of America, of which I have several in my possession, and in which he is offered an enormous sum of money for a work to be done in the United States, but it is never mentioned in these letters what type of work he was being asked to do. Some of these letters were identified by members of the North American Embassy of this capital city of the Dominican Republic.

Signed

Sincerely

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